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Bombing of Corregidor Intensified

ARMY FORCES SCALED HIGH CLIFFS AND CUT THROUGH DENSE JUNGLES TO BRING ABOUT BATAAN CAPTURE

General Homma Gives Graphic Details To Press

LOSSES VERY SMALL

Tells How Cowardly U.S. Troops Evaded Pitched Battle

IMMENSE SPOILS OF WAR

The losses suffered by the Japanese Forces in the battle of the Bataan Peninsula were very much smaller than had been anticipated.

This comment was made by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces operating in the Bataan area, in the course of an interview with the press he gave on April 14.

Incidentally, this was his first press interview since he landed on the Philippine Islands at the head of the Army which has reduced the Bataan Peninsula, thereby making a clean sweep of American regulars on Luzon Island.

Lieutenant-General Homma pointed to the geographical lay of the peninsula in explaining the length of time required to complete the reduction of the whole peninsula.

Two days earlier, Lieutenant-General Homma had spoken to a correspondent of the Nichi Nichi who was with him in his inspection tour of the scene of the battle of the Bataan Peninsula in the following vein:

"Many people in Japan Proper, consulting the map of the Bataan Peninsula, must have concluded that it must be an easy thing to reduce the peninsula, which is not large in area.

"I wish that these people were here with us and saw for themselves the natural features of the peninsula.

"Suppose Mount Tsukuba, Mount Myogi, and three or other steep mountains were put together and covered with jungle. Then you will have something resembling the Bataan Peninsula.

"I wish that the people at home came to gain a better knowledge of the geographical features of the peninsula."

In his press interview, as reported by Domei, General Homma had the following to say:

Hardly Any Resistance

"By the grace of Heaven we were able to land on the Philippine Islands without meeting with much resistance. This was heartening to our troops. We went about the work of reducing Manila with increased energy. Fortunately we were able to capture the capital of the Philippines within some 10 days from the time we commenced our Philippine campaign.

"There was a desire on my part to engage the American-Philippine troops in a decisive battle on the plains north of Manila. Instead of meeting us in pitched battle, however, the enemy troops in a cowardly manner escaped into the Bataan Peninsula.

"The Bataan Peninsula consists of steep mountains and jungle. This is the reason why we took some time in preparing for a general attack against the peninsula. I suppose some people at home wondered why it was that we took so much time in capturing the peninsula.

"Our troops have been in high spirits since the start of the general attack against the peninsula. Fortunately, we did not take much time in the actual work of reducing the peninsula. Our losses in men in the campaign just closed were small, being one third the casualties we had calculated we would have to suffer.

"The battle of the Bataan Peninsula was important to the Imperial Army. It taught us an important lesson in jungle warfare, a type of fighting we have not much experienced.

Jungles Present Problem

"The problem which we had to solve before we could have hope of conducting a successful general attack against the peninsula was how to penetrate the jungle, mountains, and rivers which form the lay of the peninsula. We were in need of sickles, saws, ropes, and other implements. The saws and sickles that could be had on the spot were no good. They were not like the saws and sickles to which we are accustomed. We had to wait until the right type could be brought from Japan Proper.

"When all preparations for a general attack against the peninsula were complete, we set out opening pathways through the jungle. Scaling cliffs more than 70 meters high by means of ropes, our troops cut their way through the jungle. In this arduous work of opening a path through the jungleland, our troops were helped by members of the Takasago race, which are natives of Taiwan.

"Our intention had been to engage the American troops with a view to eliminating them. Unfortunately, we had not much chance to exchange fire with the Americans, who saw to it that their Filipino comrades bore the brunt of our attacks. The engagements we did have with the Americans, however, left no doubt that the American army forces are no match for the Imperial Army.

"As for the enemy troops which have betaken themselves to Corregidor Island, it seems that they are using distilled water. There are increasing indications that they can not hold out for long. We are told that there is a network of subways on the island, and automobiles and street cars are running. The Americans who elected to isolate themselves on this island spent most of their time underground. I imagine that these Americans, pale-faced under unsanitary conditions, are living in constant fear of a Japanese invasion of the island."

The Nichi Nichi correspondent's account of Lieutenant-General Homma's inspection tour of the scene of the battle of the Bataan Peninsula follows:

"Lieutenant-General Homma left his automobile at the foot of Mount Samat.

Strewn With Enemy Dead

"The fortress atop this mountain was in the first line of defence for the enemy who had escaped into the peninsula. Everywhere there were marks showing the severity of Japanese fire. Our path lay across terrain strewn with bodies left by the enemy.

"General Homma was inspecting one of the shattered defenses at the base of the mountain. I overheard the General praising the accuracy of Japanese fire.

"Upward of 20 meters away we found a long line of cliffs running from east to west. The Japanese troops scaled these cliffs by means of ropes in their advance.

"At the foot of one of these cliffs, Lieutenant-General Homma paused for a while. I overheard him mutter to himself that no army in the world other than the Imperial Forces could have been equal to the task of negotiating these cliffs.

"Presently the Supreme Commander was seen scaling one of these cliffs. He was in danger of falling several times before he completed his ascent.

Debris of Barbed-Wire

"Atop the cliff, we found the debris of wire-entanglements through which the Japanese troops had broken in their forced march across the peninsula. We walked among broken wire-entaglements for a distance of 50 meters. Then dense jungle opened in front of us.

"We made our way across jungleland, with tall trees shutting out the rays of the sun. On both sides of our way we found numerous anti-aircraft guns, mountain guns, field guns, and other types of of artillery pieces abandoned. Sometimes we found difficulty in advancing along our way which was jammed with abandoned motor trucks. We reached a former enemy position. There we found rifles, machine guns, anti-aircraft guns, and other modern arms abandoned by the enemy. In all probability the defenders of the peninsula had no time to take these arms with them as they escaped.

"We found many Japanese soldiers collecting these arms. Lieutenant-General Homma was overheard whispering to one of his aides that he had never expected that the spoils of war would be so immense."

Thai Government Alters Structure In Revolutionary Step

Domei

BANGKOK, April 14.—General Luang Pibul, Thai Premier, has assumed a revolutionary step to alter the economic administration of Thailand by abolishing the Economic Affairs Ministry and inaugurating two new ministries of Industry and Commerce. This significant move is an indication of Thailand's transition from an economy aligned with Great Britain and the United States to that of self-sufficiency.

Swiss Mission Leaves

Transocean

BERLIN, April 2.—A Swiss Red Cross mission, consisting of two physicians and two nurses, left Rome for Greece by plane yesterday.

Happy Warriors Cheer Bataan Fall

With hearty roars of banzai these happy warriors greet the news of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula. And they have good cause to be happy. They have so nobly accomplished the task assigned to them; they have smashed the enemy and restored peace and order. Thus another chapter in the War of Greater East Asia closes and a new one opens. But each chapter will be marked with similar victories—victories which will be won until the crowning glory of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the objective of Japan's holy undertaking, has been realized in its entirety. (Censored by War Ministry)

AIR DIVISION IN ARMY REPLACES AIR CORPS

New System Is Inaugurated Wednesday to Strengthen Winged Power

REGULATIONS ISSUED

Commanders to Be Appointed From Among Lieutenant-Generals

For the purpose of strengthening its air arm, the Imperial Japanese Army has decided to inaugurate an Army Air Division, effective April 15, replacing the present Army Air Corps, it was disclosed today, according to Domei.

The regulations for the establishment of the Army Air Division call for:

(1) The commander of an Army Air Division shall be appointed from among lieutenant-generals; the Divisional Commander, coming under the direct command of the Emperor, shall have command of all the air units and shall attend to all matters connected with military affairs concerned.

(2) The Army Air Divisional Commander shall attend to all matters concerned with the mobilization of all units under him and shall be held responsible for their training and shall further have command of the military discipline, administration and control of munitions, accounting and hygiene of the units.

(3) The Army Air Divisional Commander shall obtain the instructions of the War Minister in matters relating to military administration and personnel, those of the Chief of the Army General Staff in matters relating to mobilization and strategic planning, and those of the Inspector-General of Army Aviation in matters relating to education and training.

Axis Diplomats Sail

Domei

VICHY, April 15.—A party of 105 Axis diplomats and their families in Peru left a certain port of Peru aboard the steamship Acadia on April 14, according to Havas dispatches from Lima. Five Japanese passengers, besides the Axis diplomats, are on board the Acadia, the report added.

Former British War Secretary Criticizes Failures of British Fleet in Indian Waters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—In a blasting criticism of British naval tactics, Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British Secretary of State for War, in an article in the newspaper Razon today declared that "with tragical repetition" Japanese Forces have gained victories in the Indian Ocean, which could have been avoided if the bitter lessons in the Pacific had been learned.

Sarcastically asking "Where are the allied fleets, if any?" Hore-Belisha asserted that the Japanese triumphs were "not mere accidents, but blows against the heart of the British Empire."

British security and the cohesion of the United Nations depend on naval supremacy because without open maritime routes it would be useless to manufacture armaments in the United States for the Soviet Union, he said.

Colombo Base Attacked

Colombo as well as the last British naval bulwark, Trincomalee, was attacked from Japanese aircraft carriers with units of aircraft less powerful than those which operate from the ground, he said, adding, the Japanese, furthermore, had the disadvantage that carriers are vulnerable, while Ceylon had time enough to become strongly prepared.

"Notwithstanding, our powerful ground-stationed aircraft did no harm to the Japanese carriers, while their less powerful planes sank three of our naval units," Mr. Hore-Belisha declared.

"Had we no dive-bombers at hand? Did we need another lesson after the Repulse and the Prince of Wales?"

"Such errors cannot continue without punishment," he said, "and how can Britain maintain naval supremacy without reinforcing aircraft?"

The United States fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor was sufficient to dominate the Pacific, and it is significant that four months after the war, the United States fleet has not yet entered action, Mr. Hore-Belisha pointed out.

"And what has happened with the United States Asiatic fleet stationed at Manila?" he asked, adding the Java Battle also cost the allies precious Dutch and British ships.

Furthermore, escaped German warships menace the northern routes so that British battleships, cruisers

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

LAVAL'S CABINET RETURN IRKS WASHINGTON

LISBON, April 15.—The return of Pierre Laval to the French cabinet has caused a sensation in government circles in Washington, and official moves to counteract close Franco-German collaboration are believed likely to follow.

According to the British Broadcasting Corporation, leading American newspapers are anticipating that Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles will now cancel the scheduled food shipments to France.

In the House of Representatives, members are expected to suggest the seizure of French possessions wherever possible and to advocate further cooperation with General Charles de Gaulle.

BENGAL BAY DEFEAT DISASTROUS, SAYS LONDON STAR

LISBON, April 14.—The London Star, referring to the declaration given out on Monday by Winston Churchill to the Commons, in connection with the catastrophe of the British fleet in the Indian Ocean, writes that these revelations of the British Prime Minister regarding the strength of the Japanese Navy and Air Force, and British power of resistance in the Indian Ocean are simply disastrous.

"Apart from the heavy British losses, the fact that the R.A.F. on its part has been unable to inflict serious losses upon the Japanese is more alarming. The fall of Singapore and the East Indies has opened up the Indian Ocean to the Japanese to its fullest extent," the paper said.

BATAAN SURRENDER STUNS U.S. PUBLIC

Infuriated Citizens Believed Americans Were Winning In Philippines

'FIRE STIMSON' IS CRY

N.Y. Daily News Leads Fight —Wants MacArthur Named As New Army Chief

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—With the report of the sudden surrender of the United States forces on Bataan Peninsula, whose feats had been over-played by the American radio, the stunned American public is now demanding the resignation of the Secretary of War, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, according to dispatches reaching here from New York.

An example of the dissatisfaction with the Secretary of War can be seen in the editorial of the New York Daily News which demanded the replacement of Colonel Stimson and mentioned General Douglas MacArthur as his logical successor.

The New York Daily News is reported to have commented in effect that the position of General Douglas MacArthur is very vague, inasmuch as New Zealand is not placed under his command, while his relations with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, are obscure.

General MacArthur has been a victim of sectionalism within the United States War Department, and this is most likely to bring about a split within the U.S. fighting services, the New York Daily News reportedly asserted, stating that granted the right place, his military genius would be given full play. The paper added that the General should be recalled to the United States to be given full control of the fighting services.

The same paper declared that Colonel Stimson is much too old for the post, while General MacArthur has the confidence of all the War Department leaders, and his recall to Washington to be given an important post would serve the purpose of lifting the American public's morale, the report said.

Japanese Artillery Smashing Enemy Positions in Island

ATTACK ACCURATE

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, April 15.—The cannonading of Corregidor Island by heavy Japanese artillery from a certain point on the Bataan Peninsula has been intensified since yesterday afternoon, according to reports by Japanese Army reconnaissance planes. Japanese artillery fire as observed from the air was amazingly accurate, smashing and reducing enemy positions one after another. Enemy artillery at the same time has been exchanging fire and the bombardment between friend and foe within such a narrow distance presented a terrifying scene, the patrol planes reported.

NAVY AIR FORCE RAIDS MALAYBALAY

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, April 15.—Units of the Japanese Naval Air Force on April 13 raided airfields at Malaybalay, central Mindanao, Cagayan, on the northern coast of Mindanao, and Delmonte, inflicting heavy damage, it was disclosed today. The Naval Units raiding the Malaybalay airdrome blew up the runway and other facilities and severely bombed and set on fire military barracks situated in the southern part of Malaybalay City. The same units attacked the Cagayan and Delmonte airfields situated on the northern coast of Mindanao Island the same day, causing heavy damage to military objectives.

JAPANESE BOMB REMNANTS IN CEBU

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, April 15.—Squadrons of Japanese Army planes bombed and machine-gunned yesterday morning enemy remnant troops fleeing from Cebu city into the mountainous regions in the neighborhood of the city. Despite low altitude attacks staged on the enemy troops, all Japanese planes safely returned to their bases.

JAPANESE BOMBERS' POUNDING CORREGIDOR

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY AIR BASE, April 15.—Unrelenting in their assaults on Corregidor, Japanese Army Air Units yesterday subjected the fortified island to several raids, repeatedly bombing anti-aircraft gun positions, other military installations and transports near its shores. Super-large type aircraft participated in one of the Japanese raids yesterday afternoon, completely silencing enemy artillery.

U.S. ADMITS CRISIS AT CORREGIDOR

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—The United States War Department has announced that formations of Japanese bombers today severely raided Corregidor Island while Japanese artillery units on the coast of Manila Bay have been pouring a steady stream of shells on the island, according to a Washington dispatch. From this official announcement, the plight of tottering United States remnants, which have lost the Bataan Peninsula and have been subjected to successive Japanese onslaughts, can be easily imagined. Concerning the war situation on Cebu Island, the U.S. War Department disclosed severe fighting was going on between United States forces on the island and powerful Japanese troops, the dispatch added.

CURTIN WILL ASSUME DEFENSE PORTFOLIO ALSO

To Cope With Unfavorable Domestic and Foreign Situations

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—To cope with the unfavorable situation both within and without, the Australian Government has newly created the post of Defense Minister which has been concurrently assumed by Prime Minister John Curtin, according to a Reuters dispatch reaching here from Canberra today.

The new portfolio has been established in order to smoothen liaison between the Australian Government and the anti-Axis Allied forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur in Australia, the Reuters dispatch reports, adding that the policies concerning the defense of Australia will be introduced to the Australian War Cabinet through Prime Minister Curtin.

The Reuter's report further discloses that Mr. Curtin, will hereafter undertake negotiations with foreign countries, keeping in close touch with Australian representatives of the British War Cabinet and delegates to the Pacific War Council in London and Washington.

Axis Diplomats Sailing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—The Brazilian Government today announced that three vessels carrying Axis diplomats residing in Brazil to Europe will leave on April 29, it is reported here from Rio de Janeiro.

IRAN CUTS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

Legation Staff at Teheran Told To Leave Within One Week

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—The Iranian Government, at its Cabinet meeting held today, decided to sever diplomatic relations with Japan and immediately notified the Japanese Legation at Teheran that all members of the Legation should leave Iran within one week, according to a Reuter's Teheran dispatch reaching here.

According to the far-fetched view of the Reuter's correspondent, the Iranian Government severed diplomatic relations with Japan because the Japanese Legation in Iran allegedly had engaged actively in propaganda work favorable to the Axis Powers.

However, it is believed here that the Teheran authorities were forced to take such measures against Japan owing to Anglo-American pressure and instigation.

No More Canned Fish

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—No more fish may be canned in Britain from May 1 on, according to a regulation announced by the British Ministry of Food over the wireless. This embargo was explained by the difficulty of obtaining the necessary raw material. It was especially the lack of tin that was responsible.

NO COMMENT MADE ON VICHY RESHUFFLE

Berlin Circles Refrain From Giving Views but Show Considerable Interest

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—Although official political circles in the German capital refrained from clarifying their attitude in connection with the announcement that Marshal Petain has decided to form a new cabinet after consultations with Admiral Darlan, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Pierre Laval, they apparently have great interest in the future trend of French politics.

Judging from the fact that Mr. Laval a year and a half ago resigned as Vice-Premier of the Petain Cabinet, without pursuing his positive policy for cooperation with Germany, Mr. Laval's reinstatement as member of the Vichy Government is believed to have been realized under a full guarantee by Premier Petain and Vice-Premier Darlan of his policy.

This is believed to have resulted from the liquidation of opportunists, who hitherto have disturbed Premier Petain's policy of cooperation with Germany. Therefore, it is generally believed here that France will form a clear-cut policy by altering its lukewarm attitude toward Germany.

In the face of the delicate aspect in which the United States possibly will increase pressure to bear upon the Vichy Government, the new Vichy Government is expected to embark on its positive policy of cooperation with Germany.

Laval Vice-Premier

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Pierre Laval, former mayor of Aubervilliers, in the suburbs of Paris, has been reinstated in the French Cabinet as Vice-Premier, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation report intercepted here today.

Vice-Premier Laval concurrently will act as Foreign and Interior Minister while Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, former Foreign Minister, has been appointed Minister of National Defense, the same broadcast revealed.

The Vice-Premier temporarily disappeared from the Franco-German political scene in 1940 when he was ousted from office for his extreme pro-Axis tendencies by Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

The strained Franco-German relations steadily have been improved by Admiral Darlan but the return of Laval had become imminent with latest developments in Europe demanding increased collaboration between the Governments of Vichy and Germany, the report said.

General Henri Dentz, former French High Commissioner in Syria, is expected to enter the Petain Cabinet together with Mr. Laval, according to information available here from German sources.

Vichy Cabinet Reshuffle

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Reorganization of the Vichy Cabinet was decided at a meeting today at the Hotel du Parc Pere in Vichy among Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Pierre Laval, mayor of Aubervilliers, it was reported here from Vichy today.

The meeting also was attended by Jacques Benoit Mechain, Special Secretary of State, and Count Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador-at-large and French liaison officer with German authorities in Paris.

So far nothing is known officially about the composition of the new French Cabinet, but the official German News Agency reported from Vichy, quoting an announcement by Paul Marion, Vichy Director of Information, that Mr. Laval will be appointed head of the Vichy Government with special powers and responsibility to Premier Petain.

Mr. Laval also will be head of the Council of Ministers, while Premier Petain will remain the President, the report said.

Admiral Darlan reportedly will remain as Vice-Premier and will be chief of the army, navy and air forces.

BRITISH WOMEN CREATE GUERILLA WAR UNITS

Housewives, Shop Girls and Office Clerks Organized Under Lady M.P.

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—British women are banding together in so-called guerilla warfare units under the leadership of the local home guard, states the London Daily Express, according to a report from the British capital. They are being trained in the handling of weapons and building of barricades.

The units are composed of housewives, shop assistants, salesgirls, stenotypists and other office clerks.

Edith Summerskill, who is a member of Parliament, has taken over the general command.

The task of women guerilla fighters would be to defend their homes with weapon in hand in the event of an invasion, adds the Daily Express.

The London Daily Telegraph has informed its readers that the guerilla fighters of Mayfair would stage a mock battle in one of the moonlit nights in Hyde Park shortly but no real weapons would be used in their exercises.

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

The Nation's Power to Judge

KOKUMIN—Verbal warfare is being staged all over the country as a prelude to the general election. Although only half a month is left what attracts attention is the vote-canvassing speeches of the candidates. The assembling of crowds to listen to such speeches may have different reasons in the city and rural sections, but taking them as a whole, it is no exaggeration to state that it is not worth the while for the people, at a time of war like this when labor is short, to waste their time listening to these candidates extolling their own virtues.

Which have more power to sway the masses, the recommended or the non-recommended candidates? It is certainly unsafe to predict the voting, judging solely from the standards of elocution of the speechmakers. Moreover, if the people wish to learn the situation about the Imperial Rule Assistance measures, they can do so from the papers and weekly reports, and from the beginning they do not expect to hear discussions about the fairness of the political measures.

Their attitude is not without coldness, and they are furthermore busy workers. The Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it is hoped, will think of measures for arousing the enthusiasm of the people concerning the voting.

Political Unrest in Britain

HOCHI—As was pointed out by us some time ago, Britain is facing a situation which may lead to the collapse of the British Empire at any time.

The defeat of the British fleet in the battle of the Indian Ocean and the rupture of the Anglo-Indian negotiations for a settlement of the so-called Indian question seem to be providing an occasion for the British people to realize the gravity of the situation with which Britain is confronted now.

"Chaotic" seems to us the appropriate word in describing the state of the officials and people of Britain today. We must take note of the fact that the sentiment of the British public toward the situation is finding expression in criticism of the Churchill Cabinet and in doubt of its ability to execute the war.

The defeat suffered by the British fleet in the battle of the Indian Ocean was a crushing one. Among the British vessels lost in the encounter were the aircraft carrier Hermes and two cruisers, the Cornwall and Dorsetshire.

To the British navy this blow must have been as serious as that dealt to it by Japan in the Battle off the Malay Coast in which the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sent to the bottom.

The British are supposed to be in no doubt about the extent to which Britain relies on its navy in carrying out its Imperialistic policy. They also are supposed to know better than others the importance of the role played by India in the maintenance of the British Empire in which the resources of manpower and materials possessed by India are admittedly large factors. The reverses which have been suffered by the British navy in East Asia in the War of Greater East Asia are factors which are making the people of Britain to come to the realization of what the loss of India means to the British Empire.

The turn of events in East Asia is not the only source of concern to Britain. It will have to face a spring offensive for which Germany and Italy are pushing preparations. How to meet the coming Axis offensive is a problem which is taxing the brains of the British Government. Another question is, what is to be done to offset the situation which has been caused by the failure of the Anglo-Indian parley?

The Labor and Independent parties in England are attacking the Churchill Cabinet with increasing fury. They are demanding the British Government to adopt a policy for engaging in offensive operations against the foes of the British Empire. Incidentally the majority British public opinion is coming round to the view that it is time that Britain struck instead of limiting itself to the warding off of blows. This attitude of the British public reflects a growing desire on the part of the British Government to organize a second front on the continent against the Axis powers with the cooperation of the United States. The organization of such a front will be a move to assist the Soviet Union whose supporter in the Churchill Cabinet is Sir Stafford Cripps, who headed the abortive mission to India.

Prime Minister Churchill, according to information to hand, is rather pleased with the failure of the Cripps' mission. And he has every reason to hope that Sir Stafford will be eclipsed. Sir Stafford is his rival, whose elimination would result in a strengthening of his position. It seems that there are few British statesmen who are actuated by considerations of interests other than private or partisan.

NAZI FORCES OCCUPY TOWNS ON E. FRONT

Large Soviet Tanker in Unnamed Port in Caucasus Is Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—On the Eastern Front German forces have occupied several towns in the central sector while little fighting was reported yesterday in the Kertch and Donetz sectors.

The High Command communique added that a large Soviet tanker in an undisclosed port of the Caucasus coast was heavily damaged by attacking German bombers.

A Soviet company attempting to pierce German lines in the northern sector of the Eastern Front was tactfully encircled and then annihilated, the communique revealed.

In a summary, the High Command disclosed that 175 Soviet tanks were destroyed between April 8 and 13.

The British continued to lose heavily in men and military equipment in North Africa yesterday, with seven enemy tanks captured during yesterday's desert encounters, the High Command said.

Malta Island was given no respite as the Luftwaffe pounded military objectives there throughout yesterday.

Meanwhile, German air raids extended to the British Isles and damaging assaults were poured on supply plants and factories along the south coast.

Powerful German bomber units sweeping over the northeastern coast of the British Isles were disclosed to have furiously attacked and damaged installations of an enemy port on the Humber estuary.

A feeble British attempt to raid the northwestern coast of Germany last night was completely frustrated when attacking planes were dispersed and one of their planes shot down in combat, the High Command said.

SATO TALKS WITH MOLOTOV

American Ambassador Also Sees Soviet Foreign Commissar

Domei

MOSCOW, April 14.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow visited Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, at the Kremlin at 5 p.m. today.

Meanwhile, Admiral Harrison Standley, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, met Mr. Molotov at the Kremlin yesterday and presented his credentials today to Mikhail L. Kalinin, Chief of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

INDIAN GROUP IN THAI HITS U.S. PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Accused of Trying To Agitate Indians by Underground Acts

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—Not content with throwing many nationals into the calamities of war, President Roosevelt is again busy as a war manufacturer of underground activities to agitate the Indian people for the purpose of making them the scapegoat of the Anglo-Saxon race, the Thai Bureau of the Indian National Congress Party declared in a statement rejecting American intervention in the affairs of India, according to a German news agency dispatch from Bangkok.

The statement is said to have been issued in the face of the increasing indications of American intervention in the Indian problem after the recent failure of Sir Stafford Cripps and reflects the general sentiment of the Indian leaders and the public.

The statement reads in effect:

"Not content with throwing many nationals into the calamities of war, President Roosevelt is again busy as a war manufacturer in subterranean activities to agitate the Indian people for the purpose of making them the scapegoat of the Anglo-Saxons.

"If the United States regards Japan as its enemy, why doesn't America fight Japan honorably? President Roosevelt always has vaunted the greatness of the United States Pacific fleet. Why then does he not fight the Japanese with that great fleet at his disposal? Instead, President Roosevelt has followed the cunning policy of 'let others fight,' while the United States remains in the spectators' gallery.

"Without knowing liberty under the British raj and being emaciated under imperialistic exploitation of Britain and the United States, the Indian people in the past were made to fight for the British and the Americans under the name of democracy and liberty. The Indian people now have only one arch-enemy, and that is Britain. All the enemy of India outside the Indian border, if any, is nothing but the shadow of the Anglo-Saxon malicious propaganda."

Can't Save Australia

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—Canada sees no more possibility for saving Australia and believes that it would be senseless to strengthen the forces there any further, stated Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for Canada, who is at present in London, according to a report reaching here from London.

Canada would not send an expeditionary corps there. Canada believed that the strengthening of the Canadian forces in Britain was of more importance and would send further contingents across the Atlantic shortly.

3-YEAR TASK ENDED IN ONLY SIXTY DAYS

Amazing Results Achieved by Japanese in Work on Shonan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, April 15.—With the work of restoring Shonan Island and the Malay Peninsula from the war havoc now progressing rapidly, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese authorities and to the sincere cooperation of the inhabitants of Malaya, what was considered to take at least three years to bring Shonan Island and the Malay Peninsula to normalcy already has been accomplished within only two months after the Rising Sun Ensign was planted on Singapore.

Under the Japanese military administration the bringing to an end of the utter confusion and disorder resulting from war was made a short job of, and Shonan Island and the Malay Peninsula now have entered the second stage of reconstruction.

In the economic and industrial fields, the increased production of tin and rubber and the placing of the food supply on a self-sufficiency basis have already passed the planning stage and have entered the stage of realization.

Repairs to railways have already been completed, and seven railway lines are now running between the Shonan Railway Station and the Malay Peninsula, transporting war materials and consumers' goods. Since city trams already are running and rickshaws are plentiful, the citizens of Shonan City now are spared of any traffic inconveniences.

In the cultural field, schools for the Malays, Indians and Chinese already have been reopened. In addition Japanese language schools are expected to be opened shortly to comply with the desires of the inhabitants to learn the Japanese language.

In order to let the people know what is going on in the world, newspapers are being published in the Japanese, Chinese, Malay, Indian and English languages, while radio broadcasting was commenced March 21. Motion picture houses and museums will be reopened soon, and cultural work is expected to make still more rapid progress in Shonan City and the Malay Peninsula with the creation shortly of a cultural organization in each of the Malay States.

Former British Official Hits Failures of Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

and destroyers must watch Soviet convoys, while they are badly needed in the Indian Ocean, he asserted.

"When our naval aircraft attacked the Von Tirpitz, it was said she escaped thanks to smoke screens but I ask, why don't our ships in the Pacific or the Indian Ocean use similar methods if we haven't adequate arms?"

Mr. Hore-Belisha warned that recent events show that there is "a danger that Britain will be outrated by methods."

Pointing out that the united nations' fleets outnumber the Japanese, but that they are always dispersed, he declared, "the same happened to our armies, which up to now have lost 250,000 prisoners in East Asia."

"For the last two weeks, our air forces have not been operating in Burma, and once more, our dispersion on all fronts makes us run the risk of being smashed in all parts," he warned.

Mr. Hore-Belisha wearily concluded, "When shall we begin to concentrate our forces on one point and take the offensive?"

Describe Hermes Sinking

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—Relating their experiences during the sinking of the 10,850-ton British aircraft carrier Hermes off the Island of Ceylon on April 5 by Japanese airplanes, two wounded officers of the Hermes, in an interview with a Reuter correspondent, today declared that the Japanese sinkings of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse provided the pattern for the attack.

"Wave after wave, they came over," these officers said, "and accurate bombing in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire sank the Hermes."

"We had a presentiment that we were going to have a lively time when the aircraft action stations sounded on Thursday morning," they said.

"Away to the starboard beam flying at terrific height were smudges of airplanes; our pompoms opened up; the barrage was intense, but still this did not stop the Japanese pilots who kept coming through a curtain of shells to dive-bomb and machine gun us," they said.

"Dropping all their bombs, the airplanes made off, but it was only a breathing spell, for soon a much heavier attack followed," they declared.

"Their bombing was pretty deadly; we caught fire and started blazing furiously; the Japanese aircraft continued their bombing and presently the Hermes sank," these officers said.

Bans Electric Appliances

Transocean

LISBON, March 31.—Manufacture of 50 different kinds of electric household appliances has been forbidden by the United States War Production Board because of the shortage of metal. Exceptions to the ban, which will come into effect on May 31, will require a special permit.

His Imperial Majesty Sends Felicitations To Portuguese Chief

His Majesty the Emperor, on Wednesday, dispatched a message of congratulation to General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, on his re-inauguration as President of Portugal, reports Domei.

WAR DEVELOPMENTS FRIGHTEN CHUNGKING

Many Worries Force Chiang Kai-shek to Visit Burma Front With Wife

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CANTON, April 14.—Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek have completed their two weeks tour of the Burmese front, and according to reports received here, they returned to Chungking on April 11. Their visit to Burma had the following objects:

1. The unification of the command of the Allied Forces in Burma.
2. The securing of oil supplies near Mandalay.
3. Maintenance of transport routes.

These formed the subject of discussion in the New York Times report from Chungking on April 12. It is generally regarded that Chiang Kai-shek took his wife with him to encourage the Chungking troops in Burma, and to lessen the Burmese antagonism toward him.

The New York Times, commenting on this, has the following to say:

"According to a report from Burma, the leaders of the Allied Forces in Burma are suffering from a lack of mutual understanding and the spirit of cooperation. This is due chiefly to the defeats suffered by the Chungking troops in their encounters with the Japanese Forces. The Generalissimo's visit to Burma had the object of finding a speedy solution to this problem.

"The Chinese troops fought against the Japanese for five years, and in this same spirit they have been fighting for the Allied Forces. In spite of their defeats the Allied Forces have not done anything to help them. Something must be done about unifying the command of the Allied Forces.

"The Chinese charge that the British are concentrating on the defense of India, and the defense of Burma has become the responsibility of the Chinese and the Americans. Britain is disheartened at the failure of the Cripps' mission. Chiang kai-shek's visit to Burma, therefore, had the object of making arrangements for the joint defense of Burma by the Chungking and American forces. His conference with Stillwell is significant in this respect.

"The second reason for Chiang Kai-shek's visit was for the purpose of securing oil supplies. Chungking is at present suffering from lack of oil. The Generalissimo is most concerned over this question, which to him is no less important than the problem of the command of the Allied Forces. This is the reason why Chiang Kai-shek left Chungking, which he has never been known to leave, twice this year, once to India, and now to Burma.

"The Burma Route was the life-line of Chungking. This life-line has been cut by the Japanese Forces. Chiang Kai-shek has been trying his utmost to secure a new route. This is an Augean task or the Generalissimo, who is not Herculean enough, and it is safe to predict that a substitute route will not likely be found."

To Seize Grain Crop

Transocean

ISTANBUL, April 1.—The Egyptian Government will confiscate four fifths of the coming grain crop right from the fields, it is reported from Cairo.

To Set Up Rubber Plant

Transocean

BANGKOK, April 2.—A rubber goods manufacturing plant will be established near Bangkok in the near future, the newspaper Pramuan Wan reported yesterday.

MORE COORDINATION NOTED IN AXIS MIGHT

Allies Disunited in Strategy With Each One Working for Own Interests

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 14.—Coordination of the war efforts of the Axis Powers is being contrasted with the lack of coordination on behalf of the enemy by the noted German journalist, Dr. R. Fischer, writing in the latest issue of the periodical, 'Berlin-Rome-Tokyo.

The enemy's war efforts are termed by Dr. Fischer as "left handed." He points out, that each of the Allied enemy is acting alone, working for his own interests with the right hand, while with the fingertips of the left hand, he might occasionally help one or the other of his Allies.

Prefacing his article by referring to the great decisions that are to be expected soon Dr. Fischer writes: "Soon the curtain will rise for the dramatic act, which will be the gigantic climax of the war. The tension is gigantic in both camps, that of the Axis as well as of the enemy. In both these camps, opinion prevails that the decisions of this summer will be definite."

He emphasizes that at this decisive moment, the initiative and unity of strategy is on the side of the Axis Powers whereas on the side of the enemy, there is indecision and speculation as to the manner and possibilities of defense.

They are talking about what the "have not" can do or might do and adds that in contrast to this, the motive power on behalf of the nations allied in the Tripartite Alliance Pact, is simple and uncomplicated since the political forces and ideas are visible in the background of this alliance.

Fighting for Existence

"All three, Germany, Italy and Japan, he declares, "are overpopulated countries, which are denied the necessary raw materials. All three do not face the possible loss of riches, but each of them is fighting for its very existance as a nation.

"Every German, Italian and Japanese knows that he is fighting for the very life of his nation and for his own happiness. From this common fate sprang the unity of the fighting aims.

"Contrasting this picture of unity represented by the Powers of the Tripartite Pact, the situation in the camp of the enemy is disunity and even opposition as well as division on most essential issues; namely, strategy and war aims as well as divided war councils.

"Dr. Fischer points out that Japan drove a wedge between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, thus frustrating a joint Allied strategy for both oceans.

Shatters Britain Strategy

"Japan proved that although the British motherland may be able to keep its head above the water for still some time, the Empire nevertheless will go down," he states.

"Japan, thus shattered Great Britain's strategy to its very foundation."

The author points out that the main principle of this British strategy at all times had been to strangle the enemy by means of a blockade and, for the rest of the time, wait for the enemy's' final collapse.

Now the British, he says, at least partly, have recognized, compelled by the developments of the war, that a direct attack is the only means of obtaining a chance for success, the attack which has been already demanded by Soviet Russia for a long time. Moreover he asserts that official British circles still consider any attack during this year as plain suicide.

Referring to the war aims of the Allies, Dr. Fischer declares that in this field matters are even worse. "Each of the Allies was fighting on his own," he says. "This conception of the war barely sufficed for the gaining of success during the World War, how much less will it be sufficient at the climax of a struggle at which the concentrated energies of the Tripartite Powers are constantly waiting for the moment of attack while the Allies are talking much about the future development of their superior war potentiality."

MANY SHIPS IN MEXICO HELD UP BY STRIKES

Seamen Want More Pay; Government Threatens Drastic Action

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—The Mexican Government has threatened to seize 13 tankers in Mexicans ports whose crews are on strike, according to reports from Mexico City.

The strikers are demanding double pay and other concessions in view of increased war dangers.

The Government has announced that if the strikers do not return to work, they will be replaced by bluejackets.

U.S. TREATS BADLY NORWEGIAN SAILORS

Oslo Gets First Report of Treatment of Men in American Camps

Transocean

OSLO, April 1.—First reports received in Oslo on the treatment of Norwegian sailors in American concentration camps were published by the Norwegian press yesterday. These reports reached Oslo by roundabout routes from a reliable source, which for obvious reasons cannot be divulged.

It seems that American guards at concentration camps in the United States are meting out such bad treatment that unrest and demonstrations are a daily occurrence. Without provocation of any kind on the part of Norwegian internees, they threaten their prisoners with fixed bayonets.

When two Norwegians and a Greek attempted to escape they were fired at without warning.

A deputation of sailors then went to the commander of the camp and lodged a protest, drawing his attention to certain stipulations of international law concerning the treatment of war prisoners.

EASTERN INDIA GETS EVACUATION ORDERS

British Are Frightened by Lightning Japanese Moves In Bengal Bay

Domei

BERNE, April 14.—Apparently frightened by the lightning Japanese operations in the Bay of Bengal, British authorities in India are issuing evacuation orders to the residents of principal cities along India's eastern coast, according to an Exchange Telegraph Calcutta dispatch received here today.

About 750,000 Calcutta residents already have evacuated from the city and 250,000 more are awaiting orders for evacuation, the report disclosed.

Laborers employed in the munitions industry and those serving in the Government offices will remain in Calcutta, the report added. In Madras, relief and water supply stations are being erected at various places in the main streets, the report revealed.

BAGLEY GETS NEW POST

Will Also Assume Command of Forces in Hawaii

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—Rear-Admiral David Bagley today was appointed commandant of the United States naval forces in the 14th Naval District, succeeding Rear-Admiral Claude Block who was ordered to serve in the Navy Department, according to a report reaching here from Washington.

Rear-Admiral Bagley will assume concurrently command of the United States naval forces in Hawaiian waters, the report added.

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CURTAIN ENDS ACT I OF NEW INDIA DRAMA

Heroine Is Safe—Cripps, The Villian, Has Gone Home to Consult Bad Uncle

The curtain has dropped on the first act of the Indian drama, which had so engrossed the attention of the whole world. The villain of the piece, Sir Stafford Cripps, has been defeated, and, gnashing his teeth, he has gone to confer with his wicked "uncle," Prime Minister Churchill. India, the heroine, is safe for the moment, but the audience awaits with interest the opening of the second act, for there is no telling what further nefarious plans the wily and wicked uncle will hatch.

Every time a British ship becomes a victim of Japanese bombardment, the British Empire sinks lower into the quagmire of annihilation. But John Bull is noted for his tenacity. Even if he goes down he is not going to relinquish his hold on India. There is nothing he will not do to maintain his hold on India; no villainy so appalling that he will not commit and no crime so low that he will not stoop to perpetrate.

In this connection, the Miyako Shimbun, on Tuesday, interviewed Shoichi Matsuura of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Toyoji Otake of the South Manchuria Railway, both experts on Indian affairs, and asked for their views on the transport question, the breaking of relations between India and Britain, and on the probable future steps that the British are going to take. A report of the interview follows:

"I think Britain has no means of doing anything further where India is concerned," said Mr. Otake, "no matter how desperate she may be. The Indian refusal of the British proposals is final. The British failure is not merely a diplomatic failure.

"Politically, the Indian leaders were divided, and the British aimed at utilizing this weakness, but the economic conditions in India were definitely in favor of a British-Indian rupture.

Gandhi Walks Out

"Mahatma Gandhi, who represented the Indian masses, walked out halfway during the conference. He meant by this that even if India cooperated with Britain, India would never be free from British Imperialism and Capitalism, and that the Indian masses feared the deprivation of their means of living since all the British transport routes and trade avenues had been utterly severed by the Japanese attacks.

"Even Nehru, who may be said to represent the capitalists of India and who had come into power since the first Great War, was of the opinion that even if India cooperated with Britain the capitalized industrialization of India above its present level would not be possible, and furthermore, that the democratic administration of the British would meet the opposition of the agricultural masses. The economic reasons why the Indian Congress Party rejected the British proposals are as I have said above, and if Britain wants to stage a "come-back" in India, she must do so by armed force. There is no other course open for her.

"But even if Britain gains the assistance of the Muslim League, and arms the members of this league with military weapons, the result of the battle is a foregone conclusion, for the Muslims have no will to fight, and the present shortage of food-supplies is already a severe handicap to any such armed opposition."

Mr. Matsuura indicated that conditions in England were pitiable, for the Japanese have gained the mastery of the Bay of Bengal, with the eastern ports through which the greater part of the Indian products had hitherto been exported to England.

Transport Routes Severed

"All the transport routes from India to England have been severed," said Mr. Matsuura. "Calcutta was the greatest Indian port which exported Indian products to England. The jute from Bengal, Orissa and Assam were assembled here, and sent to England. The jute is used in the making of sand-bags and bomb-proof shelters, and was so extensively used in England that recently 340,000 tons were exported from Calcutta to England. Hitherto the average yearly export amounted only to 10,000 tons. The sudden stop of the exports must be a severe blow to England.

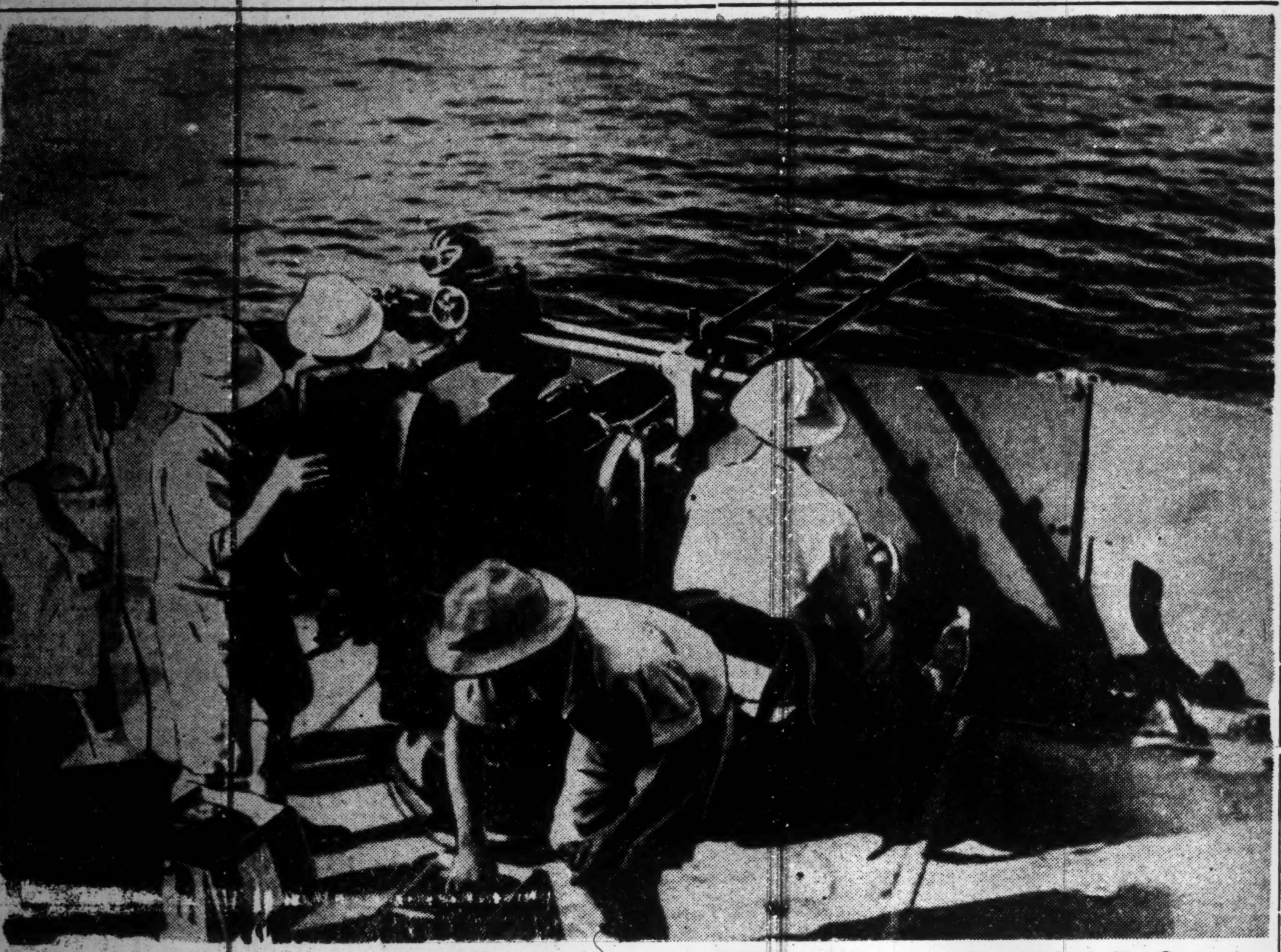
"Furthermore, the world famous Ceylon tea, or Darjeeling tea, is no longer available to the British people, who, as everyone knows, are great tea drinkers.

"Again, a vast amount of pig-iron, either in its raw state, or refined at the Indian Iron Smelting Works near Calcutta, used to be exported to England. Some of the iron used to be exported to Japan also, but the British stopped the exports with the outbreak of the war. Now the exports to England have ceased, and this is a further blow to English industry.

"Hitherto manganese had been exported to Japan from the port of Vizagapatam, on the East coast. But with the increased economic blockade against Japan, the British cut off the exports to Japan, and sent the manganese to South Africa instead, in this way courting the favor of the South African Union.

"Now, however, the Japanese have gained control of the Bay of Bengal. All the ocean transport routes to England have been cut off, and the Britishers are realizing that the British Empire is crashing down about their ears."

Action in the Indian Ocean



With the Imperial Navy's attack on Colombo on Sunday and Japanese air raids on the mainland on Monday, India now more than ever has become the focal point of world attention. In the above picture a gun crew aboard a Japanese warship operating somewhere in the Indian Ocean, is seen in action. (Photographed by Cameraman Hino of the Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

CONFUSION REIGNING IN ALLIED WAR CAMP

Each Expects Help From Other; None Know Where Next Blow Will Fall

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 13.—In his weekly report, Lieutenant-Colonel Krause, D.N.B. military correspondent, writes:

In the wide Eastern plains snow is melting and Soviet hopes are fading. Here and there stronger or weaker Bolshevist units try, to attack the German lines but are being repulsed everywhere, suffering severe losses. The specially well prepared attack, launched by means of a number of panzers and air force units, suffered the same fate as was revealed by the fact that the Soviets lost 72 panzers while 29 remained motionless on the battlefield.

Compared with that result, our own attacks, carried through at various points, were very successful despite unfavorable ground conditions. In the East, of course, local military activities will go on revealing German superiority. The large scale winter offensive, launched by the Soviets, however, is terminated. Its goal, boastfully announced, has not been reached. In London and Washington, indignation is prevailing owing to that fact. There are more and more sensible observers who see things as they are and who are angry with those who do not want to face the facts.

So far England always imagined that the whole world had to fight Germany shoulder to shoulder with England as happened in the World War of 1914-18. Today, however, the situation is different: Instead of ruling the waves, those in London are racking their brains to see how to maintain the three vital sea routes, namely to the Middle East, to Murmansk and to America. Those in London do not talk any more of the route to East Asia which is not safe any more as proved by the fate of the aircraft carrier "Hermes" which was sunk not far from Ceylon. "For the first time we are in a serious and more unfavorable situation than the powerful adversary. Our navy is numerically inferior," the Daily Mail writes. This fact as well as the refusal of foreign countries and Empire dominions to fight for England is something new to her. The so-called continental sword, moreover, is broken.

Forgot About U-Boats

Finally, England had not reckoned with the fact that German U-boats would be able to sink enemy ships, and especially important tankers, in American waters. Twice this week the official war communique gave reports, revealing that no less than 28 enemy merchantmen totaling 190,000 tons were sent to the bottom of the Atlantic by German U-boats. In Washington and London they hope to solve the precarious military problem by reinforcing the Allied Forces on the most decisive points. Indeed, reinforcement would be an effective solution if the decisive points could be located. So far, the Tripartite Pact countries have held the initiative and they will do so in the future.

Since London knows that the attacker is the one who chooses the place of decision, the British would like to launch an attack. While, however, conditions on Malta and in the Mediterranean are chaotic and losses of shipping are increasing more and more, it is rather difficult to draw up plans for an offensive. The experiences of St. Nazaire, are not encouraging. Litvinov and Maisky, on the other hand, are urgently requesting a British offensive and the establishment of a second front. The newly-appointed U.S. ambassador to Kuibishev recently declared that aid for Russia would be the best way to support England. All in all, every anti-Axis nation is waiting and expecting to be supported from the other; none, however, knows where the next blow will be struck.

Picturesque Festival in Honor of God Who Assisted Emperor Jimmu Held in Chiba

A picturesque festival, in honor of the God of the Government Shrine of Katori, in Chiba Prefecture, was held with solemnity appropriate to wartime Japan on Wednesday, according to Domei.

The festival is held once every 13 years in praise of the merits of the Shrine God who subdued Izumo Province after receiving a divine order from Takamagahara.

He had also assisted Emperor Jimmu in his eastward expedition.

To commemorate the expedition of this God, the ritualists and the parishioners, clad in formal ceremonial robes, and carrying the tabernacle, marched solemnly from the Katori Shrine to Tsunomiya of Katori District, down the Tone River to Ushigahana of Sawara-machi and then back to the Shrine by land, covering a distance of three ri.

When day was about to break, the parishioners who were to take part in the procession gathered in the Shrine compound to the sounds of flutes and drums.

At 7 a.m. the throbbing of the drum was heard throughout the compound, and the ceremony for the departure of the tabernacle was begun, attended by Governor Fujiwara of Chiba, Regimental Commander Nemori, headmen of Katori and Sawara, the representatives of the parishioners and the ritualists headed by Shrine Chief Sawada.

At 8 a.m. the trumpet-shell was blown, and the procession started. About 1,000 inhabitants of Tsunomiya Village, in formal attire of helmets and armors and coats of arms marched first. Then followed gorgeously brocaded standards and the tabernacle.

This picturesque procession of 10,000, decorated with standards of all colors, glittering armor and helmets, and red coats of arms marched to Tsunomiya, reaching there at 12 noon.

The tabernacle was then placed into a sacred boat decorated with the carved head of a legendary bird, and the 10,000 participants followed it in several hundred tiny boats. The wide Tone River was covered with these boats, producing a rare spectacular sight.

The cheers of the onlookers on the river banks could have been the battle cry of the people who have fought with untiring zeal for these past six years. It was their vow before this Shrine God that they will fight on till the goal of a Greater East Asia was attained.

At Ushigahana of Sawara-machi the sacred boat was welcomed by several hundred ritualists. After the welcoming ceremony on the boat, the tabernacle was brought to land on the bank of the Suigo River, from where the procession marched through the beautifully decorated streets of Sawara-machi and then by land back to Katori Shrine, reaching there at 5 p.m.

NEW STRUCTURE PLANS FOR INDIES OUTLINED

Japanese Military Chiefs Reach Agreement at 2-Day Conference

As the result of a two-day conference held at Batavia on April 12 and 13, the Japanese military leaders in the East Indies have reached a complete agreement on their administrative plans to be enforced in the East Indies, according to an Asahi special dispatch from Batavia.

The conference was attended by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in East Indies, Count Hideo Kodama and Kenjiro Kitajima, advisers who recently arrived at Batavia, as well as all high Army officers stationed in eastern, central and western Java, the Asahi reported.

It is expected that the central political structure in the East Indies will be completed by the Japanese military authorities within several months, the report further revealed.

Tokyo to Celebrate

A celebration for the 10th anniversary of the expansion of the city of Tokyo into Greater Tokyo will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall on Friday from 1 p.m. attended by about 6,000 persons. A total of 82 townships and villages in five neighboring counties were annexed in the expansion.

CHILEAN SURVIVORS SAY GERMANS RESPECTED LAW

Tell Experiences of U-Boat Commanders' Attitude Toward Neutral Shipping

D.N.B.

SANTIAGO, April 14.—The correct attitude of German submarine commanders and their crew toward neutral shipping was again confirmed by the testimony of two survivors of the Chilean steamer, Tolten, who aboard the Chilean motor vessel, Copiapo, arrived at Santiago de Chile on Monday.

The Tolten, it will be recalled, was torpedoed and sunk off the North-American coast by mistake because, since the vessel sailed with all lights extinguished, it was taken for an enemy vessel.

The two survivors are the sailors, Julio Faust, the only real survivor of the disaster, and Guillermo Ortega, who was not actually aboard the vessel during her last voyage but who had been left behind in a calling port of the Tolten for reasons untold. The latter, therefore, was not an actual eye-witness of the disaster.

He testified that, while he had been aboard the Tolten, the vessel had put on all the lights as was compulsory for neutral shipping. He stated that twice during his voyage on board the Tolten, the vessel had been stopped by submarines which, however, after the usual exchange of salutes and after they had established the vessel's nationality, steamed off.

By chance also the Copiapo on which two members of the former Tolten, returned home from New York was twice stopped by submarines en route, the first time shortly after leaving New York, and the second time off Cuba.

Also with regard to the Copiapo, the commanders of the submarines acted in the same manner as described by Mr. Ortega with reference to his experiences aboard the Tolten namely that after they had established the nationality, they exchanged salutes and permitted the Chilean vessel to proceed on her voyage.

REJECTS U.S. NOTE AS INSULTING VICHY

Protest Refers to Appointment Of American Consul at French Congo

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 14.—The French Government has declared itself unable to accept the new note of the United States Government on account of insulting remarks it contained, according to an announcement by authoritative quarters in Vichy.

The French Government immediately instructed the French Ambassador in Washington, Gaston Henry-Haye, to inform the U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, of this reaction of the French Government to the note.

The French note, handed by Ambassador Henry-Haye to Secretary Welles, reads as follows:

"In possession of and acquainted with the American note, handed to the French Ambassador in the United States, Gaston Henry-Haye, by the State Department on April 13 and which refers to the French protest against the appointment of an American consul in Brazzaville, French Congo, the French Government sees itself compelled to inform the State Department that the French Government cannot accept the United States note, which only attempts to lower the French attitude in world opinion.

"France need not take advise from other countries concerning her own patriotism. The French Government is, moreover, compelled to state that the recent publication of the exchange of notes shows only too plainly that it had been published merely for propaganda purposes in order to try to confuse the minds of the people. The note does not reply in any way to the questions asked."

MRS. JUN HAGIWARA DIES

Mother of Gaimusho Official Succumbs at Residence

Mrs. Jun Hagiwara, mother of Toru Hagiwara, Chief of the first section of the South Seas Affairs Bureau, of the Foreign Office, passed away at 3:40 p.m. April 15 at her residence.

Mrs. Hagiwara who was 61 years old was the wife of the late Mr. S. Hagiwara, former Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau, also in the Foreign Office. The date of her funeral will be announced later.

Kato Quits Vienna Post

Denjiro Kato, Japanese Consul-General at Vienna, was relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced by the Foreign Office, Wednesday.

Cabinet Session Today

Friday's regular session of the Cabinet will be advanced one day and will be held from 10 a.m. today, reports Domei.

NEW DEFEATS BRING HOPES TO CHURCHILL

Blind Stubbornness Making Prime Minister Confident, Says German Press

It is a logical fact that wars are not won by an unbroken series of major defeats, but, however, the confidence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill grows with each fresh setback, which in reality is being felt differently by the British masses. Out of sheer stubborn blindness, Mr. Churchill still contends that the ultimate victory is attainable with each defeat, writes the Hamburg vernacular, Hamburger Fremdenblatt. The article reads:

On January 29 of this year, Winston Churchill opened a debate on the war situation in the House of Commons. Singapore, Britain's "impregnable" fortress in the Pacific, was still in British hands. But the situation was bad and Churchill knew it. But with typical Churchillian logic he said, "I offer no apologies; I offer no excuses; I make no promises, and in no way have I mitigated the sense of danger and impending misfortune of minor character and of severe character which still hangs over us, but at the same time I avow that my confidence was never stronger than at this moment. I have never ventured to predict the future. I stand by my original program of blood, toil, tears and sweat, which is all I have ever offered, but to which I added, five months later, many shortcomings and disappointments. It is because, however, that I see the light gleaming behind the clouds and broadening upon our path that I make so bold now as to demand a declaration of confidence of the House of Commons."

He Enjoys Reverses

That's the amazing way Winston Churchill conducts the British war effort. Each reverse makes him feel better. His confidence in that illusive ultimate victory grows stronger with each defeat. Since the Prime Minister made that memorable speech, Singapore has fallen, and the Netherlands East Indies, and Rangoon and soon all of Burma and all of Australia. Churchill will make another speech and by that time, his confidence will be even stronger than it was when he made the above speech on January 29. He demanded and received the vote of confidence he wanted while later he proceeded to lose position after position in the Pacific, thereby proving again that no man can lose the war for England more successfully than he.

He's really a remarkable character. Perhaps his own confidence really grows with each defeat, though no doubt the British people feel a little differently about it. After all, it doesn't take a military expert, to see that wars are not won by an unbroken series of defeats.

"I see the light gleaming behind the clouds and broadening upon our path," said Mr. Churchill in January. Unfortunately for Mr. Churchill and the British people, however, the light that was gleaming behind the clouds was the Rising Sun of Japan!

The war in the Pacific already has cost the so-called united nations more than a quarter of a million men. Nearly 100,000 Dutch troops surrendered to the Japanese in the N.E.I. and all their equipment, so vital to the defense of Australia, has been turned over to the Japanese, possibly to be used against Australia.

The tremendous losses suffered by the Allies in men and material make the Allied cause a hopeless one and the loss of the vital raw materials of Malaya and the Dutch Indies will soon be felt in England and the United States. The "unlimited resources" of the United States and Great Britain will be hard put to supply enough rubber and tin for the war industry while civilian industry already is out of luck.

Situation Now Changed

British and American confidence in "ultimate victory" was based on the assumption that the Allies would always retain the oil, rubber and tin of the Dutch Indies and Malaya. It was also predicted on the premise that the Japanese would be cut off from these vital supplies. The exact opposite is now the case. The Japanese will have more than they need while Britain and the United States will have to shift along without it.

However, when all motor cars are taken off the streets of London due to a lack of gasoline, Winston Churchill will feel more confident than ever. When British war industries start restricting production, Churchill will chortle with glee and enthusiasm, secure in the knowledge that the ultimate victory is assured.

But lest this picture appears too dark, let us concede one thing. The Netherlands East Indies may be lost but Britain salvaged one thing out of the wreckage and that is, General Sir Archibald Wavell, better known as the Magic Light, has been saved to direct the next glorious strategic withdrawal in India. "Magic Light" Wavell pulled a one-man strategic withdrawal from Singapore, leaving behind about 100,000 of his comrades in arms. He did the same thing in the Netherlands East Indies, leaving behind another 100,000 Dutch and mixed troops. With such a brilliant leader, Britain is assured of a truly glorious strategic withdrawal when the campaign in India opens.

Special Ceremonies Conducted at Kure For Submarine Heroes

Special ceremonies for the repose of souls of submarine crew members who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Empire were solemnized at the Kure Submarine School at 9 a.m. Wednesday, says Domei. The day fell on the 32nd anniversary of the heroic death of 14 crew members of the Submarine No. 6 under the command of Lieutenant Tsutomu Sakuma. The ceremony was attended by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, high officers of the same naval station, faculty members and students of the Kure Submarine School.

'CULTURE UNITS' ACTIV
IN BATAAN PENINSU

Many Noted Novelists
Painters Accompanying
Japanese Forces

A number of noted Japanese n
ists and painters are accom
the Japanese Forces opera
the Bataan area, sharing wi
the hardships of the battle fr
Asahi reports from the Bata

Ashihei Hino, author of the p
ular trilogy on the Chin
"Wheat and Soldiers,"
and Soldiers," and "Flowe
Soldiers," is one of the membe
the "cultural units." Othe
include Shiro Ozaki, w
humorous novels, and Y
zaka, who is one of the most
read authors in Japan.

Mr. Ozaki recently flew ove
regidor for three hours, accom
ing a Japanese Air Unit, whil
Ishizaka spent a sleepless nig
Mount Natib when he inspe
the much-shelled Bataan first

Messrs. Junkichi Mukai, S
Tanaka and Eijiro Suzuki, pai
are sketching vivid pictures
front despite enemy fire.

Meanwhile, movie people at
to the fighting units are "shoo
scenes for the film, "The B
Peninsula."

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RIT OF 47-RONIN S THEME OF PLAY

nshinza Performers Give Fine Presentation of Modernized Version

An unusual version of "The Forty- Ronin" is now being offered the Shimbashi Embujo Theater by Zenshinza Troupe with two other ys, "Tanna Tunnel" and "Osome Nanayaku," or "The Seven Roles some."

"Tanna Tunnel," given in six long is undoubtedly meant to be the piece of the night but it graci y gives this honor to "The Forty- Ronin," in which Chojuro Kawarasaki gives an excellent performance as Kuranosuke Oishi.

The oft presented Chushingura gives a very novel impression here, for it deals not with the usual attack upon Lord Kira nor with the hardships of the 47 ronins but with the appeal of Oishi to the superintendent officer, after taking his master's revenge.

"We killed Lord Kira not because we were dissatisfied with the sentence put upon our master by the government but because we wanted to appease the soul of our master who had suffered much from the underhanded doings of Lord Kira," he says in the beautifully written dialogue of the playwright Seika Mayama, to clear away the name of rebels that was likely to fall upon him and his men.

The playwright takes every care to reveal the spirit of Bushido in each word of Oishi and his men, and in one scene alone he cleverly has the ronin relate the whole plot of the story.

Although the play is mostly dialogue with very little action, no monotony is felt on the part of the audience, for every variation and color is given to the dialogue alone.

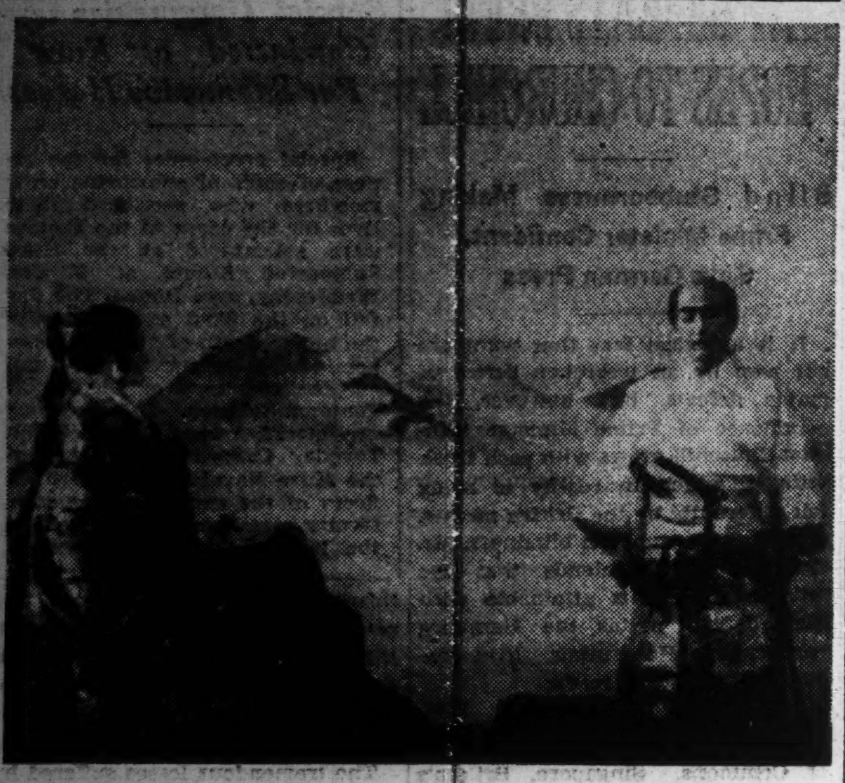
"Tanna Tunnel," which is being backed by the Railways Ministry, must be said to be a very appropriate drama at this time when the need for transportation facilities is being felt so keenly.

Now that the War of Greater East Asia is in progress and speed is required in every means of transportation, the struggle of those men for [illegible] long years to open the nation's longest tunnel can be appreciated all the more fully. As Kawanishi, youthful engineer and head of the Mishima station who had much to do with the success of the tunnel, Kanemon Nakamura gives a very good performance.

The excellent stage setting by Kisaku Ito must be commended. The settings of the six different scenes are worked with the greatest skill and care, giving life and that grave atmosphere to the play.

"The Seven Roles of Osome," a musical drama with Tokiwazu accompaniment is concentrated on the skill with which Kunitaro Kawarasaki performs seven different roles, including those of the hero and the heroine. The speed with which he changes his costumes is amazing. The noted story of Osome and Hisamatsu is treated here as the background to show his versatility.

Drama of Patriot



The life of Oda Nobunaga, great feudal warrior and patriot, has been dramatized and is currently being presented on the stage of the newly revived Teikoku Gekijo by the Shinkokugeki company. Photo shows the noted actor Ryutaro Tatsumi as Nobunaga.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

step, can be clearly discerned in his work like the annual rings of a ant tree.

Individuality Sought

Tsukuda, whom Nobuko, the leading character, chose as her husband, was a middle-aged man, exhausted in both body and mind, who aspired solely after the peaceful domestic life that borders on the servile. "I will do anything if it will make you happy, because after all I have offered my life's devotion to you." This was his habitual remark, yet the puny, selfish affection behind what proved, at best, to be a surface submission, tended to stifle the sprightly, animated youthfulness of Nobuko. What Nobuko sought was the development of her individuality as a woman of the intelligentsia. For this she required a greater exercise of freedom. She broke loose the domestic fetters which obstructed the realization of this ideal, and heaved a sigh of relief as though she had emerged for the first time in the open spaces beneath the vault of heaven. Her pursuit of individual freedom and of her ideal was directed, in due course, toward her contemporary society in the person of the author herself, and enabled her to participate in actual movements as a thinker, supporting the Proletarian class.

The present work handles one modern woman's awareness of her individuality as indicated in the stages which led to this phase of her life, while Yaeko Nogami's novel Machiko covers the social awakening of a young woman in the following period, and both are entitled to a unique place in the literature of the Taisho and Showa eras respectively. The name of the leading character, Nobuko, is derived from the term nobiru, meaning "to extend, to grow, or to draw up," and symbolizes this woman's spiritual aspirations.

• •

Miss Yuriko Chujo was born in February, 1899, in Tokyo. She entered Ochanomizu Girls' High School in 10, and attempted the writing of her maiden novel during the first summer vacation. Every day she went industriously to work, filling the pages of her notebook—which she had bound herself—with the love affairs of young men and women. The notebook, however, was soon discovered by her mother and concealed somewhere. After that she read deeply into whatever her taste dictated in the way of Japanese, Chinese and Western literature.

In 1916 she entered Japan Women's University, English Preparatory Department, but left that institution at the end of the first term and began a serious study of the art of writing the novel. In September of that year her Mazushiki Hitobito no Mure (Group of Impoverished People) was published. This was a condensed version of her novel Nomin (Farmer) which was made up of a multitude of impressions gathered at a remote spot in Fukushima Prefecture where her grandmother lived, and was recommended by Dr. Yuzo Tsubouchi for publication in the magazine Chuo Koron (Central Review).

Differs in Thoughts

Later she accompanied her father to the United States and was married in New York in 1920. But after returning to Japan she and her husband differed in thoughts and ideas, and after four years of domestic disharmony she dissolved her family ties and plunged into various forms of social relief work. In 1925 her novel Nobuko began to appear serially in the magazine Kaizo (Reconstruction).

Leaving behind a number of completed works including Hoeru (Bark), Nagasaki Kiko (Journal of a Trip to Nagasaki), Shiroi Tsubasa (White Wing) and Mikai no Fukei (Primitive Landscape), she left for Soviet Russia in 1927 with her friend Yoshiko Yuasa. There she witnessed the new, intensely progressive social system at work among the living Soviets, and decided upon a course which would widen her vision as a future Proletarian author.

Having contracted a serious illness in Russia, she was advised by her physician to visit the Karlsbad Spa in Czechoslovakia, but toured Europe instead before returning to Japan. She wrote Sangatsu Yoka wa Onna no Hi da (March 8 is a Woman's Day), Sumorinui ni Hirugaeru Sekki (The Red Flag Waving Over Smolensk), Sobietto Gokanen Keikaku to Geijutsu (Art and the Soviet Five-Year Plan), and other impressionistic and introductory works on Soviet Russia.—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

Turks Control Exports

Transocean

ISTANBUL, April 2.—Economic measures introduced in Turkey also include a strict control of export and import goods. The Turkish Ministry of Economics issued a decree yesterday which provides a fixed scheme for the distribution of imported goods. According to this scheme the Istanbul district will receive 7 per cent of all import goods available.

New U.S. Debt Limit

Transocean

LISBON, March 31.—A bill was signed in Washington by President Roosevelt last night which has the effect of legalizing the increase of the United States national debt from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000.

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"KAIHYOKI" (Thaw) 2 scenes
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"KANZASHI" (Hair Ornament) 3 scenes
Produced by Mr. IBUSE
"KOHARU KYOGEN" 4 Acts 10 scenes
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'NATIONAL PICTURES' TO BE POPULARIZED

Move Made to Enhance Peoples' Taste in Worth While Offerings

In an endeavor to enhance the taste and interest of cinema-goers toward worth while motion pictures, the Education Ministry is planning to sponsor extra showings of films officially endorsed as "national pictures." The first such showing is scheduled to be given at the Hibiya Public Hall early next month when "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), a Shochiku picture, which won the Education Minister's prize, will be screened. According to the present plan, special programs of this kind will, in the future, be given not only in Tokyo but in the other leading cities under official auspices.

The Education Ministry recently approved officially the following pictures as culture features: "Kinno Sonki" (A Report of the Village of Loyalists) by Shochiku, "Kamotsusen" (Cargo-boat) by Geijutsu Eiga, "Dokushomura" (A Village of Reading) by Asahi Eiga, "Togo Gensui to Nippon Kaigun" (Admiral Togo and the Japanese Navy) by Ko-on Bunka, and "Hodan" (Shells) by Riken. In addition, "Shori no kiso" (The Foundation of Victory), a culture picture by Riken, has been endorsed as an excellent production. It pictures the everyday life of the students at the Naval Academy.

"Honkon Koryaku" (The Capture of Hongkong), is the title of a new dramatic film now to be placed before the cameras by Daiyei under the direction of Shigeo Tanaka. The theme of the story is devoted to the brilliant activities of the Japanese Forces as well as the self-sacrificing spirit of the Japanese residents at Hongkong at the time of the historic event of the fall of that city.

Based on the purport of the motion picture liaison council created by the Government officials and civilians concerned, the cultural film department of the Japan Eigasha has started to produce "war culture pictures," 11 in number, the majority of which, such as "Kampeishiki" (The Military Review), "Tokai" (City), "Nippon wa Yakushinsuru" (Japan Is Advancing), and "Oyogu Kakodo" (Swimming Young People), have been completed. Those under production include "Atarashiki Shuppatsu" (The New Departure), "Fuhai no Rekishi" (The History of an Unbeaten Country), and "Tatakai wa Korekarada" (The Battle Starts). Three additional films are now being prepared and they include "Kenko wa Kuni no Mono" (Health is the Country's Treasure), "Shonen Kikaika Butai" (Boys' Mechanized Corps), and "Nippon no Daigaku" (The Japanese University).

A motion picture projection room has recently been established at the second section of the fifth division of the Board of Information, having been equipped with two movie projectors.

At the request of the press section of the Navy Ministry, Toho has started preparations for the production of a dramatic film tentatively entitled "Hawaii Mareioki Kaisen" (the Sea Battles at Hawaii and off Malay). It will record the brilliant operations as well as the spirit of the invincible Imperial Navy.

Attended by Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President, and many other officials, dramatists, directors and representatives of the theatrical circles, a ceremony of awarding prizes to the national drama and motion pictures was held at the Imperial Hotel Wednesday. The plays which won Board of Information prizes include "Haru no Shimo" (The Frost of Spring) by Nobuo Uno, "Yamasando" (The Mountain Approach to a Graveyard) by Yutaka Mafune, and "Sekido" (The Equator) by Ryuichiro Yagi. Screen plays which were honored were "Chichi Ariki (I Have a Father) by Shochiku, "Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers), by Nikkatsu, and "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era) by Shochiku.

Mr. Kawazura, Director of the Fifth Division of the Board of Information, Major Kuwahara, of the Army General Staff, and Lieutenant-Commander Hamada, of the Press Section of the Navy Ministry, have been appointed lecturers at the newly established institute of motion picture cameramen at the Japan Eigasha.

MORE U.S. RESTRICTIONS

Washington Trying Desperately to Save Raw Materials

Transocean

LISBON, April 1.—Numerous further restrictions of industrial production have come into force in the United States in order to save raw materials for important war production, it was reported from Washington last night.

Toys, for instance, may no longer be made of metal, plastics or other materials needed for war production. Retailers may sell toothpaste or shaving cream in tin tubes only if the customer hands over an empty tube is exchange.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, all members of the Theatrical Cultural League have been mobilized to play an important role in the promotion of the spirit of the forthcoming special general election in wartime at the end of this month. They are now being sent to various cities, towns and villages throughout the country to present a circuit performance of the "election drama," including "Shori no Ippyo" (A Vote for Victory) by Yobun Kaneko, and "Dai Toa Kizuku Chikarada Kono Ippyo" (A Vote Which Is the Strength for the Construction of Greater East Asia) by Uhei Iba.

According to an investigation compiled by the Home Ministry based on the theatrical activities during September last year, the number of stage players throughout the country totaled 12,895, including 8,438 actors and 4,457 actresses. It was disclosed that 65, including 52 actors and 13 actresses had monthly incomes of over ¥1,000.

A children's theater to be known as the Hibiya Kaikan near Hibiya Park, contemplated by the Takarazuka Theatrical Company, will be open before the end of this month. With a small stage 20 feet in width, the theater will mainly be used to entertain children, particularly on Sundays and national holidays.

In response to public acclaim, the current memorial performance at the Kabukiza, of Danjuro Ichikawa and Kikugoro Onoye V, two celebrated Kabuki actors of the Meiji era, will be presented at the same theater next month with complete change of programs. The top-notch players will be Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye VI, and Kichiyemon Nakamura, who will give two different programs daily; one in the afternoon and the other at night.

To entertain workers in heavy industries, star dancers of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company in Kansai will be dispatched to the naval arsenal and other shipbuilding yards in Hiroshima, where they will play for ten days from April 21.

The Shinkokugeki Theatrical Troupe, which is now playing at the Imperial Theater, has decided to donate ¥2,500 to the War and Navy Ministries, respectively, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of its founding.

As the 21st group of the Theatrical Cultural League, a party of vaudeville players left Tokyo yesterday for China to entertain the Japanese soldiers at the front.

The Gekidan Todo, the leading juvenile modern-school dramatic troupe, will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, for ten days from April 21 with matinees on Sundays and on April 29, the latter a national holiday. A new play by Hiroshi Miyatsu dealing with Goethe's Faust will be staged with settings by Keiichi Shibata and music by Shigeru Tamura.

Kobe Notes

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Tawil, of Kobe, announce the birth of a daughter, Jackelin, on April 7. Both mother and baby are reported well.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 14: Mr. Y. Asakura, Mr. and Mrs. T. Imoto, Mr. Kawanishi, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. Y. Nomura, Mr. T. Nose, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. M. Tokuhisa.

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3. AVALANCHE—a scientific picture to study the means for prevention of disasterous avalance, 2 reels
4. BIRD AND RABBIT—a Japanese cartoon
5. NIPPON NEWS, No. 97 —Onslaught by the Japanese Forces at Bataan Peninsular —Andaman Islands surprised and occupied

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Radio Program

Thursday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "Toko Fujita's Poem," by Shigebumi Hashimoto.

7:00 Time; News; Music: Orchestra, "Suite No. 3 in D Major" (Bach); Organ solo, "Toccata and Fuge in D Minor" (Bach).

— Afternoon —

12:30 Nagoya Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra: "Unfinished Symphony in B Minor" (Schubert).

1:30 Takuseika Male and Hakuyo Choirs: "Special Attack Flotilla" and others.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Co-Prosperity Sphere Lecture, "Developments of the Japanese Abroad," by Takeo Itazawa.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Chorus: "The Song of Greater East Asia Children."

7:30 Talk: "The Food Problem in the Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Masayuki Shigemasa of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

8:00 Military Hour: Samurai Story, by Bakin Takarai.

9:00 News; Tokiwazu Music; Short Drama.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

DEMAND INCREASING FOR SILK AT HOME

Prices Supported Last Week; Frozen Silk Held by Gov't Wanted Released

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, April 14.—The situation was unchanged in the spot raw silk market last week, during which business continued daily in pretty good quantities. Increased business in home use silk featured in the place of export silk trading, which was unavoidably restricted by the scarcity of supply brought about by a series of heavy sales recently, which took up nearly all the visible stock of the goods suitable for covering the present demand. It is reported that export silk has been reeled nearly up to the allocated quantity and is arriving in more or less light loads as far as the more saleable common grades are concerned; and as no better supply is expected for at least the present silk year, an earnest desire is being expressed by consumers to have the so-called frozen raw silk held by the Government released and put on the market.

The prices were supported over the week, which closed with a price of ¥1,500 for white 13/15s., grade D, that of ¥1,485 for white 20/22s., grade A and that of ¥1,440 for yellow 20/22s., grade A.

Arrivals Increase

During the first 10 days of April arrivals increased and reached 8,500½ bales at Yokohama and Kobe as reported by the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild. This was as usual at this time of the year, when the spring reeling season is at its height. In the meantime, re-shipments to the interior rose heavily, taking a larger portion of the arrivals, which is thought to reflect improved requirements for seasonable silk goods.

On April 10, the Board of Counselors of the National Silk Reelers' Federation and its Emergency Planning Committee met and discussed means for improving the management of the raw silk industry so as to meet the recent Government decision on the cocoon and raw silk price question for the next silk year.

The amalgamation of rayon weavers were progressing satisfactorily. According to the findings of the Rayon Association, nearly all, or 92.36 per cent of the total number of mills throughout the country had combined by March 31. As of that date, the mergers numbered 1,553, with looms totaling 143,491, out of mills numbering 10,678 with 198,304 looms existing before the mergers started. The latter figures include 294 mills with 42,942 looms which are exempt from the merger stipulation.

Staple fiber goods, which are growing in importance as wartime national wear, are engaging the most careful attention of the Government authorities and the manufacturers as to the enhancement of their quality, which is absolutely necessary in the textile world of today. It is true that these goods once had something to be desired in this connection. But different means taken for their improvement of late have been so fruitful, it is reported, that staple fiber has been made more durable and has stood several tests. Similarly successful results are expected from the testing of staple fiber yarn, for which a new system is being instituted in Osaka by the Staple Fiber Spinners' Association, subjecting it to more specific and accurate tests than hitherto.

Wool Committee Meets

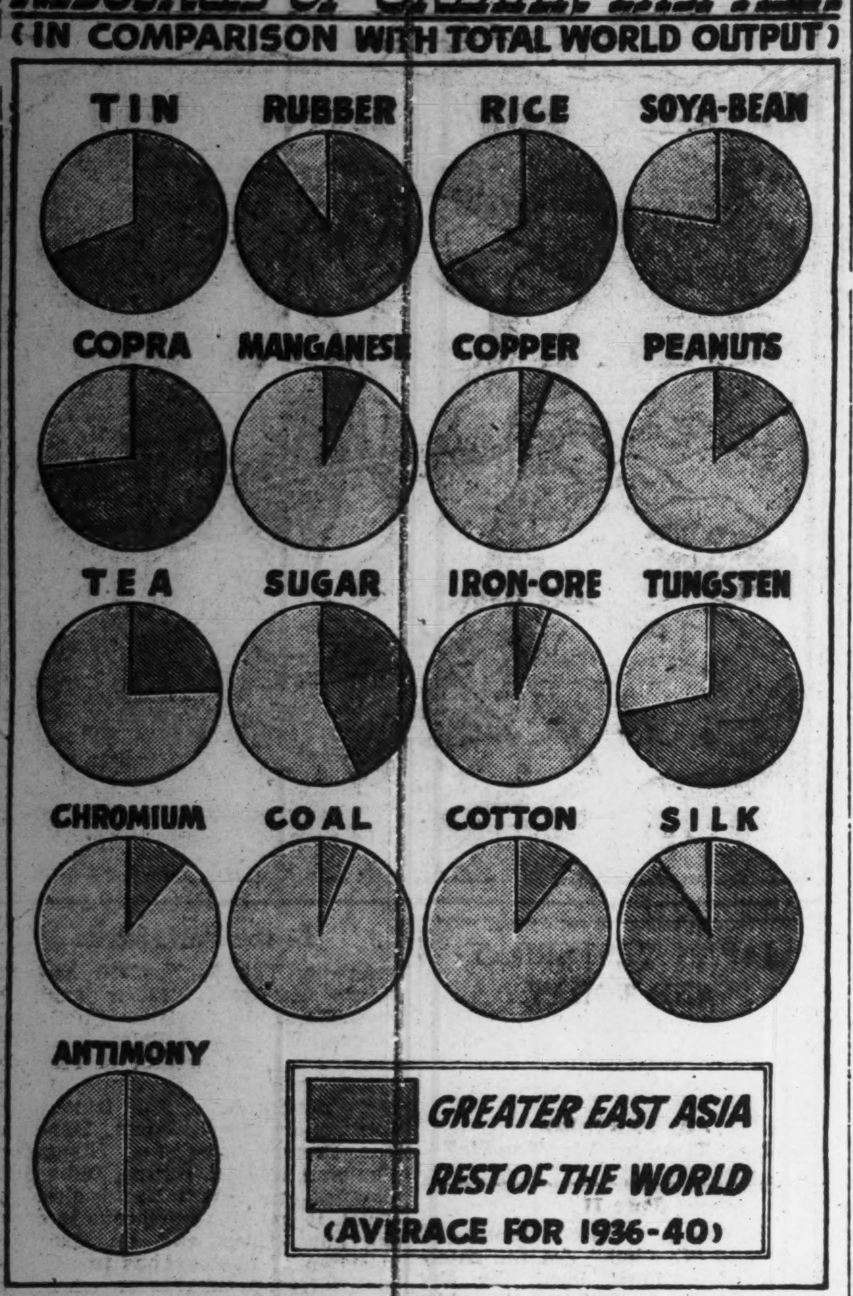
As an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency in textile materials in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the recently established Australian Wool Inquiry Committee has already met twice as a result of which it has been decided to reorganize itself into a semi-official commission of inquiry on an enlarged scale. This proposed commission will make it its business to make exhaustive inquiries and studies into the development of the wool resources in the East Asia economic sphere and their perfect utilization, having a number of sectional committees assigned with branches of the work such as the conditions of wool consumption, and production and the woolen industry in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the conditions of wool-growing in Australia, new uses of wool, and woolen policies in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Mongolia. This project is thought to have close bearing on the projected Textile Control Association.

The various silk, rayon and staple fiber exporters' guilds and associations are being combined into a company with the name Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Co., Ltd. to be capitalized at ¥5,000,000, fully paid up, along the lines of the national policy to re-adjust foreign trade and for the purpose of highly activating the export of silk and rayons. The new company will have its head office in Osaka and its branch offices in Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto and Fukui.

Dividend Unchanged

The Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Company, one of the largest of its kind in Japan, will maintain the share dividend for the second half of the 1941 business year at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. The plan will be submitted for approval at the plenary general meeting of shareholders to be held on April 28 in the Railway Association's Building, Marunouchi. The sugar manufacturing firm earned a net profit of ¥8,532,000 during the six-month business term ended March 31.

"Have-Nots" Turned "Have-Alls"



As of 1938, 1,000,000 Japanese were residing abroad, of whom 550,000 lived within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Adding to the latter figure the residents of Hawaii, the number came to about 700,000. The remaining 300,000 lived in Brazil and the United States. Since, however, 420,000 of the 550,000 Japanese overseas in East Asia countries lived in Manchoukuo and 90,000 in China, there were only a little over 40,000 in the southern regions, most of whom came back to Japan prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. With the abundant resources of the sphere waiting to be developed by the competent and diligent Japanese, it is proposed in expert quarters that it is necessary to send at least 10,000,000 Japanese to live in the southern regions.

TO PROSPECT SOUTH FOR OIL RESOURCES

Efforts Must Be Made for Increased Production to Attain Self-Sufficiency

Although much can be expected of the East Indies for the future supply of oil, yet it is necessary for the increased production of oil to attain self-sufficiency in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. For that purpose utmost efforts should be directed to the increased production of synthetic and substitute oils and petroleum in North Saghalien, Japan and Burma, in parallel with the prospecting for oil resources in other regions of the sphere, states the Miyako Wednesday in commenting upon the oil resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The oil regions in East Asia, the paper continues, can be roughly classified into two,—one where petroleum is being produced at present and the other where petroleum production may be expected in the future. The former regions extend from North Saghalien to the East Indies through Japan and, turning northwestward, reach Burma. The latter regions are those known as the inland oil regions of the continent where oil production is expected. These oil regions are located like dots on the continent. Of the places so far discovered in China, Szechuan and Shensi are noted. For lack of transportation and other facilities in these regions, prospecting still remains to be conducted in the future. Japan, as a leader nation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, should develop the untapped oil resources in these regions.

Burma Oil

Oil resources in Burma have been developed by British capital and engineering and Indian labor, with its annual output making up for 1.37 per cent of the total world production. Burma's oil production for three recent years is given by the Miyako as below (Unit, 1,000 gallons):

1935	251,338
1938	263,823
1939	275,673

As shown in the above list, oil production in Burma in recent years has remained stationary, and this is chiefly due to the fact that the Burma Petroleum Company has not been devoting its efforts for increased production in Burma, its attention having turned much more to the development of oil resources in India.

The oil fields in Szechuan and Shensi are well-known and important, but lack of transportation and other facilities have left these resources still untapped. It is a duty imposed upon this country to develop these resources in the future for the sake of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 15
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issue	4,951,943
Deposits	474,509
Loans	399,990

BANKS EXTEND LOANS FOR DEFENSE FIRMS

Sums Transferred From Current Accounts to Special Deposits on Notice

Owing to the brisk extension of loans to national defense industrial firms on the security of their fixed deposits, the business of major commercial banks in the big six cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe has been remarkably active for the last several months, reports the Miyako.

According to statistics released by the Tokyo Clearing House, for example, the balance of deposits in its member banks as of April 11 stood at a high of ¥11,003,000,000, an increase of ¥103,000,000 above the figure for April 4. In reflection to the active release of Government funds, the upward swing was shared by all kinds of deposits and savings despite the fact that a significant sum was transferred from the current deposit account to the special deposit or deposit at notice accounts.

Reserve Funds Increased

The progress of the industrial productivity expansion program, toward which the Government has been driving hard, has tempted industrialists to increase their reserve funds so that applications for bank loans on the security of fixed deposits grew and money thus supplied was put on the current deposit account. Some economic leaders, however, oppose the extension of such loans on the ground that such a system runs counter to the planned monetary policy of the Government. They expect that since the Government spendings are expected to become more active in the near future, the creation of bank currency by such means will decrease to a noticeable extent.

The increasing trend of deposits caused a remarkable increase in the banks' subscription to securities. The balance of the securities held by member banks of the Tokyo Clearing House as of April 11 was registered at ¥8,443,000,000 which is ¥183,000,000 more than the figure for one week before. Approximately ¥100,000,000 of Government bonds was taken up by major commercial banks alone during the second week of this month, it was revealed in the weekly report of the Bank of Japan dated April 11. Sales of rice notes and silk notes were also in a satisfactory condition. The Bank of Japan bulletin also discloses that the balance of loans extended by the bank moved from ¥386,000,000 on April 4 to ¥374,000,000 on April 11 owing to the spurred spendings of the Government.

Bank Executive Promoted

Viscount Suetada Ano, managing director of the 15th Bank, was on Tuesday promoted to the post of vice-president, which had been vacant since Takeo Irumano assumed the presidency of the Bank in the spring of last year. Tora Uyemura, a director, was appointed successor to Viscount Ano.

MANCHOUKUO TRADE STEADILY INCREASING

Untapped Resources of South To Play Important Part in Development Plans

Commenting on the foreign trade of Manchoukuo with the southern regions, the Kokusei Graph states that from the standpoint of Manchoukuo's development scheme much importance is attached to natural resources in the southern regions to be tapped in the future.

Surveying Manchoukuo's foreign trade with the southern regions in the past, the journal continues that both imports and exports did not amount to much, the main items of which were agrarian products, dairy products, mineral products and manufactured goods of light industries in the respective countries.

Soy Beans Exported

In the list of exports, the journal continues, soy beans occupied the most important position, and were exported to Hongkong, the Philippines, British Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, etc. However, affected by the institution of the soy bean monopoly system in 1938 and by an increase of exports for other regions, a sharp decline was witnessed in Manchoukuo's export to the southern regions of soy beans in 1939 as compared with the previous year.

Hongkong imported Manchou soy beans in 1938 amounting to some ¥2,192,000, but this figure declined in the following year to ¥800,000, while the Philippines bought in 1939 some ¥600,000 worth of soy beans, also a decrease as compared with ¥870,000 in the previous year.

Imports Increase

A similar declining tendency is seen in the list of foodstuff imports from the southern regions, further continues the journal, adding that, however, imports of materials for the development enterprises in Manchoukuo are increasing year after year. Imports of hemp and timber from the Philippines, rubber and rubber goods from British Malaya and other materials for development purposes are on an increasing trend. As to the rubber and rubber goods imports, the paper states that imports of rubber which amounted to only ¥6,000 in 1935 jumped to ¥2,117,000 in 1939.

Textiles which stood foremost in the list of Manchoukuo's imports are being replaced by steel materials vitally needed for the development enterprises in Manchoukuo, states the journal, concluding that much importance is attached to the problem on the development of natural resources in the southern regions as a material-supplying source of Manchoukuo.

MARCH BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE BY ¥130,000,000

Survey Shows Amount of Valuable Securities Exceeded February Figures

Reflecting the increasing enthusiasm of the Japanese people to cooperate with the Government to fight the present war to victory, the total deposits at savings banks throughout the country at the end of March this year rose by ¥130,000,000 aggregating ¥6,064,000,000 over the corresponding figures at the end of February, by the Deposits Banks Association, reports Domei.

The association survey also revealed that the total amount of valuable securities owned by the deposits banks at the close of March amounted to ¥5,477,000,000, eclipsing the February-end figures by ¥98,000,000.

Details of the accounts of leading deposits banks in Japan at the end of March follow:

Accounts of Deposits Banks
(In ¥1,000)

	End of Mar.	Increase Over	
Ordinary Savings Deposits	1,512.500	19.221	304.543
Deposits:	1942	Feb.	Mar.
Deferred Savings Deposits	2,681.740	81.026	614.525
Fixed Savings Deposits	1,847.581	30.661	328.147
Fixed Deposits	21.357	285	1.644
Other deposits	865	* 211	33
Total	6,064.094	130.982	1,249.192

Note: The mark "*" denotes decrease.

Securities:			
Gov'ment Bonds	3,599.214	66.470	839.371
Local Bonds	137.281	* 1.147	* 2.576
Corporation Debentures	1,188.070	28.675	254.156
Shares	291.785	1.873	17.752
Securities of Manchoukuo	261.465	2.683	35.289
Total	5,477.818	98.555	1,143.993

Note: The mark "*" denotes decrease.

PLAN LAUNCHED TO UNIFY SHIPPING IN MANCHOUKUO

All Vessels to Be Brought Under Control of Newly Projected Organ

Domei

DAIREN, April 15.—To unify the shipping industry of Manchoukuo, the Manchuria Steamship Company, with a capital of ¥15,000,000, will be established shortly, it is reliably learned, reports Domei.

The general inauguration meeting of the new company will be held early in May in Hsinking and Ryoichi Ogawa, former managing director of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha (International Express Company), is expected to be appointed the first president. The capital of the company will be invested in by the Manchoukuo Government in cash and by 18 shipping companies and owners in kind.

Bringing all vessels in Manchoukuo under its control, the projected Manchuria Steamship Company will operate shipping routes between Manchoukuo and Japan, Chosen, North and Central China and the South Seas regions, it is reported.

Wall Street in Gloom As Share List Slumps On Bataan Surrender

The severest slump in five years hit the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday in reaction to the news of the Bataan disaster, according to a Domei dispatch from New York via Stockholm. Talk was all gloom. As Washington is exercising restrictions on the press, no details are available but according to what little that has leaked out the average share price on the New York bourse dropped to a new low since 1937 and industrials, in particular, sagged $3 on an average, a phenomenon not seen for the last seven years. It is believed that the appointment of Pierre Laval, who is regarded as pro-German, as Vice-Premier in the Vichy Government had much to do with the fall of New York stocks but the main cause is understood to be the surrender of the Americans on Bataan. Public indignation over the manner in which the United States Government conducted the war was manifest in the talk that Secretary of War Henry Stimson should be replaced by a more competent man. There is even talk of making General Douglas MacArthur, the refugee general, the new Secretary of War.

CONTROL TALK UPS NICHIRO FISH STOCK

Soviet Assurance of Faith in Neutrality Pact Produces Cheery Tone

Owing to the indication that the Fishery Control Association will shortly be formed with the Nichiro Fishery Company as its pivotal center, the fishery ware rose to a high of ¥75.30 in the short-term market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday. A selective buying sentiment continued to pervade Miscellaneous.

The declaration by the Soviet paper, Pravda, to the effect that as long as Japan adheres to its present policy, the Soviet Union would observe neutrality, chiefly produced a cheerful atmosphere in Nichiro Fishery. The rosy tendency was also attributable to the disclosure of the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Army in the Philippines.

In the long-term section, Furukawa Electric Industry jumped ¥1.40, Ehigawa Electric Power ¥1.30, Japan Carbon ¥0.70, Japan Refinery ¥2.00, Ikegai Automobiles ¥1.70, Japan Iron Sand ¥2.00 and Fujikoshi Steel Materials ¥1.50. Among spinning groups, Fuji Gas Spinning rose ¥0.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥0.10, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥0.10, and Kurashiki Silk ¥0.10.

Closing quotations of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.30 N.Y.K. ¥105.70, its new ¥90.80, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥98.80, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.4	u .2	....	67.1
Do. new (25)	38.2	d .2	....	38.2
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)			....	153.5
Do. new (25)	99.6	u .1	....	100.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	100.8	....	101.2	....
Do. new (37½)	90.4	u .1	90.8	89.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.9	d .5	40.5	40.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)		u .1	....	105.6
Do. new (37½)	91.3	d .2	....	91.5
O. S. K. (50)	96.5		....	98.2
Do. new (37½)	83.0	d .2	....	96.5
Uraga Dock (50)	91.7	d .2	....	92.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.6	d .1	....	79.1
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7	d .3	....	74.5
Steel Tube (50)	75.2	d .2	....	74.2
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)			70.6	....
Automobile Industry	72.8	u .4	....	72.6
Ikegai Automobile	64.6	u1.7	64.9	64.7
Japan Nickel	50.1	d .6	....	49.1
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	62.3	....	....	61.8
Japan Piston Ring	78.3	d .1	78.2	78.7
Furukawa Industry	117.8	u1.4	118.6	118.4
Japan Carbon	83.2	u .7	....	83.4

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.6	131.8	131.5	131.3
N. Y. K., old	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.7
N. Y. K., new	91.1	91.3	91.1	90.8
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.8	154.8	154.8	....
Do. new	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.8
Teikoku Rayon. n.	89.7	89.7	89.6	89.2
Osaka Stock. new	72.3	72.3	72.1	71.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
Hitachi Works	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.1
Japan Steel Tube	74.5	74.6	74.3	74.3
Japan Oil	79.0	79.0	79.0	78.9
Japan Mining	61.0	60.9	60.9	61.0
Manchuria Ind	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7

TIMBER RESOURCES IN SOUTH EXTENSIVE

Number of Trees Cut Each Year Small as Compared With Total Amount

It is not too much to say that timber resources in the southern regions including the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Thailand, Malaya and French Indo-China, are inexhaustible, comments the Chugai Shogyo Tuesday, stating at the same time that year by year a demand for the southern region timber is increasing in this country.

According to the paper, the so-called South Seas timber was first imported to this country in 1919 and after the earthquake of 1923 the demand increased at an accelerated tempo. In 1937 a peak of 21,200,000 cubic feet was reached in its importation, however, with the aggravation of the international situation the timber imports from the southern regions declined year after year, further states the paper, adding that, however, this country is now in a position to place timber resources in the southern regions at its disposal.

Area of Southern Forests

The total area of forests in the southern regions amounts to some 236,337 cho, continues the journal, quoting the folowing list (Unit, 1,000 cho):

Philippines	20.502
East Indies	125.215
British Borneo	7.027
Thailand	31.258
Malaya	9.890
French Indo-China	42.414

On the other hand, the volume of standing timber is estimated by the paper to reach 100,000,000,000 cubic feet, of which 3,000,000,000 is in the Philippines, 4,900,000,000 cubic feet in British Borneo, 27,000,000,000 in Dutch Borneo, etc. The average volume of timber cut down in the southern regions is given in the list shown below:

Philippines	84.570.690 cubic feet
Dutch Borneo	54.271.840 „
British Borneo	6.496.000 „
Thailand	20.952.000 „
Malaya	12.029 910 „
French Indo-China	21.600.000 „

As indicated in the above list, the volume of timber cut down is negligible as compared with the standing timber in the southern regions, states the paper, concluding that timber is one of the surface resources in the southern regions that awaits future development.

SPHERE LAND PLANS REQUIRE THOUGHT

Geographical Scope Must Be Given Consideration for Resources and Defense

In mapping out the scheme for land planning and the location of heavy industries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, national defense must be the first consideration, states an article in the Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun commenting upon the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity land planning.

The War of Greater East Asia was started with the establishment of the Greater East Asia Autarchy Sphere as its ultimate objective. For that purpose it is necessary for this country to plan as early as possible for the maintenance and expansion of national defense power by the suitable location of heavy industries as well as by developing important natural resources in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Sheer Scope Considered

Moreover, the plan to be contemplated must be on a far larger scale than formerly contemplated when the fact is taken into consideration that now Malaya, French Indo-China, Thailand, the East Indies, etc. have been included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere together with Manchoukuo, North, Central and South China. The problem as to the decision of the geographical scope to be included in the Co-Prosperity Sphere requires the most careful consideration especially in reference to the acquisition of natural resources and the expansion of national defense power.

From the geopolitical point of view and in view of the war achievements scored so far in the current war, Manchoukuo, North China and Mongolia, Central and South China, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma and the East Indies should be included in the Co-prosperity Sphere. Moreover Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and part of India adjacent to the Co-prosperity Sphere are regarded as important wings of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.3	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.8	— .80
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.8	— .50
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	89.2	— .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

HUGE TAX BURDENS PROMISED BRITONS

Wartime Budget Introduced in House of Commons—Added Revenues Sought

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Introducing a record wartime budget of £5,000,000,000 in the House of Commons today, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, demanded new sacrifices from British subjects to meet the ever-increasing cost of the war, it was reported here from London today.

Sir Kingsley estimated the total expenditure for the 1942-43 fiscal year at £5,286,000,000, or an increase of £510,000,000 over the expenditure of last year.

Proposing a drastic curtailment in the use of luxury articles, he announced an increase of taxes on beer, wine, and other spirits, as well as on tobacco, cigarettes and amusements.

Taxes on luxury articles, including silk, furs and jewelry, will be doubled, while prices for spirits and cigarettes will be increased by about one-third and the tax on theater and cinema tickets will be doubled, he said.

Spends £12,000,000 a Day

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—With British war expenditures continuing at £12,000,000 a day, heavier tax burdens will be imposed upon the country, declared Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he introduced a record wartime budget in the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir Kingsley announced that the expenditures for the coming fiscal year would total £5,286,000,000 and that new taxes were necessary to supply revenue to support the program. The new budget disclosed expenditures to have increased over those of last year by £5,286.5100, but new taxes will bring the revenue to £2,400,000,000. The difference is to be met by the floating of loans.

The purchase tax is to be doubled on luxury goods, including silk goods, fur coats, jewelry, cosmetics and gramophone records. Special exception is made of the new utility clothing made under government auspices which will be exempt from tax.

Heavy increases were announced in the taxes on tobacco, liquors and entertainment, with almost doubled taxation in every instance except certain types of shows which will be taxed still more.

Income Tax Already High

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the taxation on personal income has already reached its limits and would remain at its present level. Replying to suggestions that the wartime expenditures of the Government should find their principal revenue from the incomes of the rich, Sir Kingsley emphasized that "personal incomes below £400 represent nearly 85 per cent of all personal incomes. I stress these figures to show where the bulk of the national purchasing power now lies and to deal with the suggestion that the financial strains of war can be met from the income of the rich."

In a broadcast last night he said, "I deliberately refrained from taxing any articles that could be regarded as a necessity of life. On the other hand, I deliberately sought to impose increased contributions from purchasers of luxuries as well as of goods and services on which there are heavy civilian demands which need be curtailed."

Apprehensive of probable unfavorable reaction of the already heavily-taxed Britons, Sir Kingsley concluded with the declaration, "This is a necessary part of our war effort, and in that spirit I am sure that it will be accepted by everyone."

Bill Clearings

April 15
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	221.056	138.137
Balance	36.506	24.413

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(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
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8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
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Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
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Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
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1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

Results of the Bataan Campaign

The principal results of the occupation of the Bataan Peninsula, as revealed by the Imperial Headquarters in its announcement of April 12, show a victory far beyond original anticipations.

Among the prisoners are Major-General King, commander of the enemy forces in the Bataan area, Major-General Jones, commander of the First Army, Major-General Parker, commander of the Second Army, Major-General Francisco, commander of the Philippines Army, as well as other generals commanding divisions and brigades galore. The total number of prisoners runs well above 40,000, of whom 6,700 are Americans.

The bag of trophies is as impressive as that of prisoners. As many as 196 pieces of artillery, 320 machine guns, 500 automatic rifles, 10,000 rifles, 124 tanks and armored cars, 220 automobiles, and considerable ammunition and other supplies are reported to have fallen into the hands of the Japanese Forces.

The size of the booty shows how complete was the American rout when the Japanese offensive finally materialized. The Japanese victory becomes all the more impressive when it is realized that the entire peninsula was occupied only eight days after the beginning of the general offensive on April 3.

The Americans have for some time been trying to make their defense of Bataan appear as an unusually heroic and stubborn act. The relative ease with which the much-vaunted Bataan defenses crumbled, once the Japanese set their efforts to the task, proves however that the American propaganda as usual tried to make a mountain out of a mole hill. Two things made the Bataan defense seem at first to be stubborn. One was that the Japanese, knowing that the American forces were bottled up in the peninsula where they could not escape, sent their major forces to other more vital areas first. The second was that the special topographical features of this mountainous peninsula, which gave all the advantages to the defenders, made the American efforts seem more determined than they really were.

The events of the last 10 days or so have clearly proved the truth of these facts. Once the Japanese started on the task, the American defenses proceeded to crumble with rapidity. After only eight days, the Japanese found themselves in complete occupation of the entire peninsula. It is a victory which maintains the same high standards as those which the Japanese have set in their previous campaigns at Hongkong, Malaya, Java, Burma, and elsewhere.

One reason for the utter collapse of the American strength is to be found in the American treatment of the Filipino soldiers who constituted the bulk of the defending army. The Filipinos fought bravely and desperately, more so than the Americans had a right to expect, but after all there was no real reason for them to be loyal unto death for their American oppressors. The revelations which have now come to light concerning the treatment of the Filipino troops by their American superiors give a good clew as to why so many of the Filipinos welcomed the first chance to surrender.

Stories are plentiful of how the Filipino soldiers were put in the most dangerous positions, how they were fed the most meager rations far inferior to those issued to American troops, how the unwilling Filipino soldiers were held to their posts by American desertion prevention squads who went about with rifles shooting any Filipino soldier who showed the slightest inclination to retreat. Under the circumstances, it is no wonder that in the face of a determined Japanese attack, the rank and file refused to carry out the wishes of the superior officers. In no other way could there have been such a wholesale capitulation of the tens of thousands of the enemy within so short a period of time.

How the Filipinos really feel toward their American officers is being told by countless numbers of Filipino soldiers who are freely offering their testimony. More eloquent still are the beatings which Filipino soldiers are administering to their American officers, now that the authority of the latter is no longer effective.

The collapse of morale is apparently to be found not only among the Filipino troops but among the Americans as well. There is, for instance, the case of retreating American soldiers fleeing on an automobile, who in their hurry deliberately pushed away an elderly wounded officer who tried to climb on board. There is also the diary of an American officer found in the American barracks at Mariveles. After blaming the incompetence of President Roosevelt for precipitating the war for which the Americans were not prepared, the officer ends by writing: "Oh, greatest fool in the world, thy name is Roosevelt!"

With such conditions prevailing, it is not difficult to see what will happen to the meager American resistance which still persists at Corregidor. The end of the Philippine campaign is in sight. Bataan has been the one step before the last.

The Opossums of Australia

The opossums, medium-sized, thick-furred marsupials, are by far the most common of all Australian mammals, being found in practically all parts of Australia, except the Cape York Peninsula. The common opossum is about the size of a Persian cat and covered with thick soft fur. It has a beautiful long, prehensile tail, and is quite harmless.

At one time hunted for food by the aboriginals, the opossum was later trapped, poisoned, or shot by white trappers for its fur. In Queensland the number killed for this purpose in one year was officially estimated at three million, but all species are now protected, and today its main enemies are the goanna, the fox, and the eagle.

As they keep to the trees and move only at night, opossums are not easy to observe, but on a moonlit night they can be seen scampering about the branches or silhouetted against the sky. Although rather timid they quickly respond to kindness and can be induced in a few days to take pieces of food from a human hand. Thus encouraged they will readily make their home in a private garden. In a wild state, their diet consists mainly of leaves, buds, and fruits, with an occasional small bird or reptile.

Opossums breed once a year and as a rule two young are produced. Like all marsupials, the young remain for a long period in the mother's pouch. When fully furred they leave the pouch and transfer themselves to her back where they live until they grow sufficiently strong to fend for themselves.

Religion of Ceylon

According to the census of 1921, the population of Ceylon was composed of Buddhists 2,769,805, Hindus 982,073, Mohammedans 302,532, Christians 443,400, of whom 368,499 were Roman Catholics, 44,730 Anglicans, 17,345 Wesleyans, 3,536 Presbyterians, 3,511 Baptists, 1,165 Salvationists, 933 Congregationalists and 3,681 of other denominations. Buddhism, the predominant religion was introduced by the 3rd century B.C. The large Buddhist priesthood from time to time has produced many learned men; but the natural religion of the peasantry still finds expression in many observances, probably of pre-Buddhist origin. Ceylon Buddhism moreover recognizes many Hindu gods and goddesses. A great revival of Buddhism in the last 20 years is political rather than religious and accretions have come in from other creeds. Christian practice has prompted Young Men's and Young Women's Buddhist Associations and Islam the doffing of shoes on entering Buddhist Temples. Simultaneously the broad toleration of other faiths, which from the earliest times has been so marked and so noble a feature of pure Buddhism, has shown a tendency to be replaced by vulgar abuse of the tenets of other creeds of a kind with which the more ignorant types of Christian missionaries "to the heathen" have unhappily made the world familiar.

Population of Ceylon

The estimated total population of Ceylon in 1927, inclusive of military and shipping, was 5,125,000, as against 1,700,000 in 1847. The increase during the decade 1911 to 1921 was 395,000 or 9.6%. The population of Colombo was 244,163.

A Year Ago Today

April 16, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Relations between Turkey and Germany were being strengthened daily even while Turkey observed her neutral stand in the face of the smashing German drives in the Balkans. Reports of political and economic developments from Turkey gave strength to this observation as it was disclosed that a trade agreement between Ankara and Berlin was in the offing, whereby Turkey would send opium to Germany in exchange for German medicinal goods.

At the same time, the Nazis were planning to carry out a large-scale combined naval and air practice off the Black Sea coast of Rumania and Bulgaria during the week with 20 submarines said to have been sent down the Danube to be assembled at Constantana for participating in the maneuvers.

In the meantime, a political mission was expected to leave from Iraq to Turkey with a view to bolstering the ties already existing between the two countries under the Saraband Treaty. It will be remembered in this connection that it was only a few days ago that the pro-British Government in Iraq had been ousted by that of Premier Gailani.

Ratification toward the end of the month of the neutrality accord, which had been concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union was indicated as the Japanese Privy Council was expected to complete its examination of the agreement within 10 days. The pact was approved at the regular meeting of the Cabinet Council, following a brief discussion based on a report made by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, which was accompanied by a statement on the circumstances of the pact's conclusion and its contents.

GREAT PEACE AIM OF AXIS POWERS IN CURRENT WORLD WAR CLARIFIED

Joint Battle Waged to Achieve Principle of 'Europe For Europeans' and 'East Asia for Asiatics'

The Magazine Berlin-Rome-Tokyo

When on December 8, 1941, Japan anticipated the United States' war preparations and in justified self-defense started the counter-stroke, the American public, through the blunt and boastful speeches of its war mongers had been put into such a psychosis, that the first shots in the Pacific were declared by the majority of the press actually a relief. Mr. Knox himself had deemed it necessary, shortly before Japan started military action, to set the presumable duration of a Japan-American conflict at 90 days, namely —and today one must already expressly say so—until the victory of the United States and until the final destruction of the Japanese.

To an extent which really may exist only in fairy tales, of self-delusion, arrogance, boastfulness and political blindness, President Roosevelt had for three years insulted, challenged, and threatened the Japanese nation. He made no bones about his intention, at a moment which would suit him best —as he put it—to do away with the "threat to his flank in the Pacific", to annihilate the Japanese fleet and then, arm in arm with his British and other allies, to "dedicate his efforts to the liquidation of the European leaders."

President Roosevelt, who announced this plan in simple-minded candor started from the idea that the Three-Power Pact was a fraudulent, shaky, theoretical structure erected on opportunist principles, just like the treaties and agreements concluded among the democracies themselves. This was the cardinal mistake of Roosevelt's policy, an error of calculation which will entail the most fateful visitation which the American people have ever experienced.

Agreement Signed

The Japanese defensive war against the United States followed hardly one month after the military agreement between Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo was signed. We are not inclined to render secret matters discussible by means of obscure hints and mysterious indiscretions. However, now it can be told: This agreement is the crowning achievement of the political alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy. It is the second announcement that the work, which was begun years ago, to form a joint front for the defense of our political and cultural ideals has been completed. To the side of the bravest soldiers of Europe have stepped the bravest soldiers of East Asia. The banners of our nations have been unfurled for the joint battle against the enemies of peace and order and of a healthy life.

Today there is no longer any person in this world who doubts that this war between the continents was brought about by Roosevelt's aggressive attitude toward Japan, Germany and Italy, who have always stressed their will to peace and friendship with the American people. Roosevelt is the immediate instigator of this world war.

No matter into which work shop or into which branch office of this war one may cast one's glances, be it Warsaw, Oslo, The Hague, Brussels, Belgrade, Athens, Paris, Moscow, London or Washington, everywhere one not only senses but actually sees the seal of the Star of David under the scheming, slogans, lies, and atrocity tales, by means of which this war was manufactured.

Drives People Into War

Constantly and everywhere one sees Jewish names under the orders and in the organizations which have brought about this war and which are guiding it. The Jewish bankers in Paris and the Jewish middle men in Warsaw have driven the people into the war with funds provided by Roosevelt's Ambassadors and Special Delegates. Freemasons and Jewish financed princes, generals and politicians were found who for money, placed their governments, parliaments, and the influence of the press at the disposal of the advisors and terrorists from Roosevelt's war-mongering center.

Bolshevism finally joined up with him, so that the two greatest frauds in this world in genuinely Jewish style have found each other for joint business. Either of them, however, intends to defraud the other in the final account. What the power of resistance of poor, it is true, but decent people in this world denied them after the first World War namely unrestricted world domination and the annihilation of all national structures for the purpose of boundless profits and the satisfaction of a mysterious feeling of revenge innate in the Jewish masses toward everything good and beautiful, that was to be obtained through the help of this war. They have chosen it as the last alternative, after all other means had failed, and in genuinely Jewish manner they have visualized it as a war which they would make other peoples wage on their behalf, because they are too cowardly to do it themselves.

Challenge Accepted

It was Germany whose leader, supported by the confidence, strength and unshakable will to live of his entire reborn people, unconditionally and without compromise accepted the challenge. We did not enter the war unprepared. We knew our enemies, and we likewise knew the means they employ. With matchless loyalty and working power, and inspired by the holy fire of the mission of our century, and the will and energy of the Fuehrer, the foreign-political leadership of the Reich concluded a military-strategic alliance with Italy and Japan.

Tokyo-Berlin-Rome, only a few years ago the slogan of an idealistic struggle, which the British and Americans were wont to describe as a fit of spleen, today the banner drenched in the common blood of an indestructible front girdling the earth, contains the ideals and national strength of its partners. As long as there is historical justice in this world, victory cannot be denied to such a union.

Dominates Sea and Air

The Japanese Nation, which now with its sword has stepped to the side of the European peoples in the struggle for the freedom of the world, and to which this issue of our periodical is dedicated, has initiated its joining the battle front for liberty with momentous blows. While the historic victories of the German armed forces over the Bolshevist armies in 1941 have inflicted such heavy defeats on them, Japan through her victories over the American and British forces in East Asia, has gained the domination of the sea and in the air. Consequently, Japan is in a position to carry out her operations for the domination over the entire Great East Asia space according to plan without serious threat from anywhere.

Thanks to this fact Japan is gaining possession of the richest raw material sources in the world. While still a few months ago the North American and British Jews were boasting of their wealth of raw materials and of their "inexhaustible reserves" which would enable them to win a "blockade victory" over Europe and, as the only consolation for their military defeats, spread these boasts through the press and over the wireless, today Roosevelt's followers are compelled to do, what yesterday they ridiculed us for, namely, save paper, scrap metal, rubber shoes and all the multitude of materials essential for the conduct of war.

Lack of Materials and Men

But not only raw materials are becoming scarce, men volunteering to sacrifice themselves for Anglo-American ideals are also growing rapidly fewer in numbers. In Rio de Janeiro Sumner Welles has tried by hook and crook to bring the South American continent under the sway of Washington.

As far as the development of this war is concerned this episode will not bring about any change either. Thanks to the Axis victories in the Pacific, the superiority of the Axis Powers has become so great that there is no combination in this world that could cope with this concentration of power. The Powers of the Tripartite Pact and their allies will wage this war to the final defeat of their opponents with a faith that is characteristic of young people.

The great peace aim of the Axis Powers, however, is: the vanquishing of Jews and Anglo-Saxons and of the international anarchy that serves their ends, through the construction of living spheres, closed in themselves, according to the principle: Europe for the Europeans, East Asia for the East Asiatics!

Of Things Japanese

LUCK OF MARINE PRODUCTS

By MOCK JOYA

Japanese are great fish eaters and also great fishermen. This is proved by the numerous shell mounds found throughout the country that were left by our ancestors of the prehistoric stone age showing that they had fished and ate much fish. Those shell mounds show that in those ancient days the people collected shell fish, caught fish and ate them, and these mounds are the result of empty shells they piled up near their places of residence.

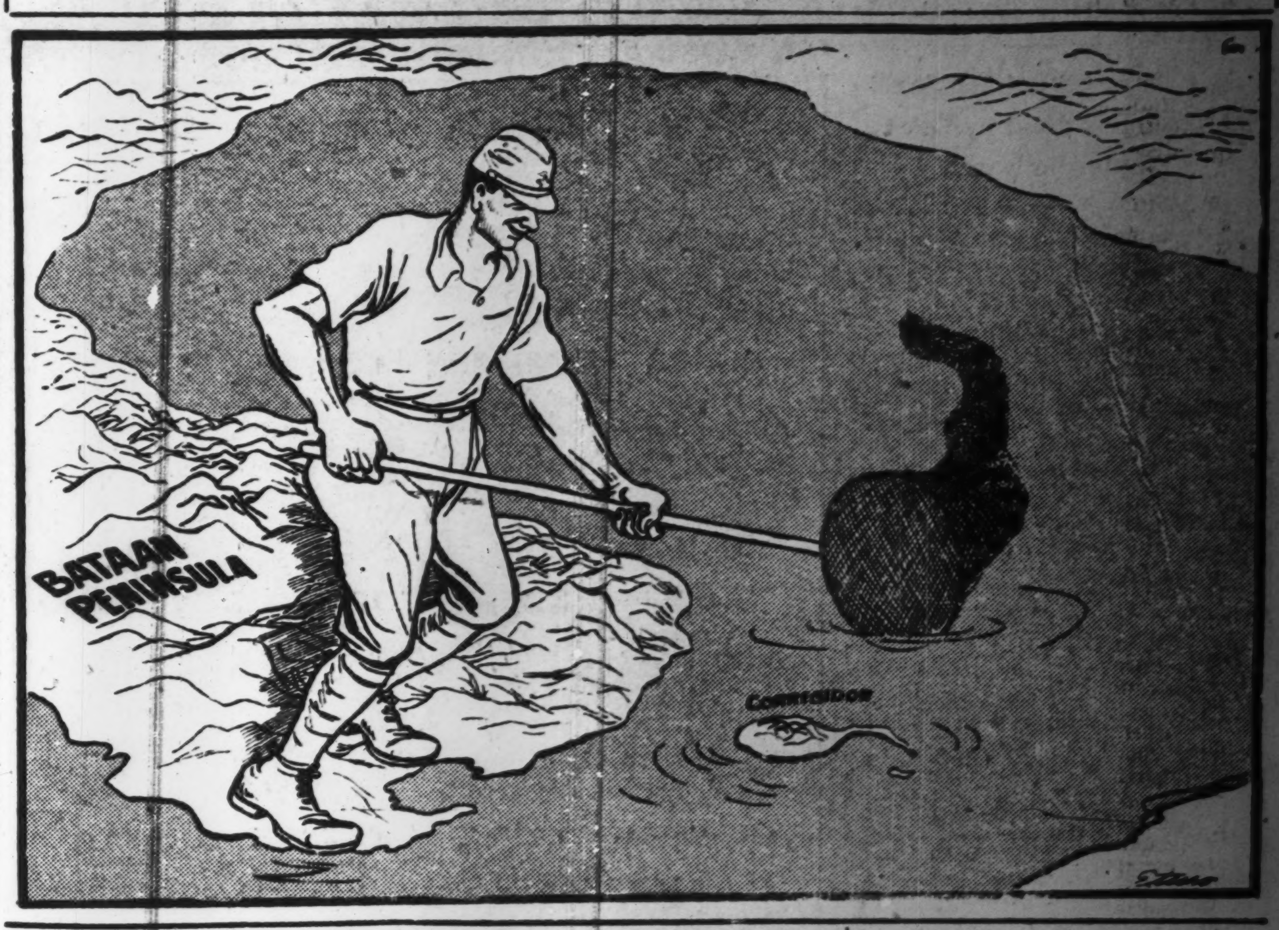
Now scientists have found that there are 99 varieties of shells in those shell mounds, proving that the people gathered and ate many different kinds of shell fish. Fish bones are also found among the shells, and they represent 37 kinds of fish. Among those fish bones are found bones of tiny fish such as sardines, sculpins and others. Thus it seems that already in those early days they must have learned to use nets for catching such tiny fish. Then it is also very astonishing that whale bones are found in the shell mounds.

In a shell mound found in Hitachi district, there was discovered a bone of Tai (Sun Bream) which was pierced by a spear made of bone. In the stone age, Japanese had made stone and bone spears for catching fish. Boats also must have been used in those early days, as it would be quite impossible to catch whale and big fish without.

Japanese had displayed great ingenuity in constructing boats. As dug-outs, the most primitive of boats, cannot be made big, they discovered a way of skilfully joining together logs or boards, without using nails. By such means of jointing, such boats were quite strong enough to stand long and stormy voyages. Such jointed boats were unearthed in many districts.

Because of the sea that surrounded the land, the fish eating habit developed, and at the same time the technique of fishing progressed rapidly.

Trapped



JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Gratitude

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

In a country where "independence" and "freedom" are the catchwords of national ideal the shy maiden gratitude will hide her face in shame. Everyone who has had any dealings with the children of Democracy or who knows anything about the ways and morals of so-called democratic countries, notably England and United States, will aver that in their estimation gratitude is no longer the virtue that it was in the days of their 18th century ancestors, it being now regarded by them as an old-fashioned decadent quality like "good-natured," often contemptuously referred to as being "Eastern," or "Oriental." It is considered incompatible with their conception of freedom and independence.

They remind us of the familiar picture of the city snob who, with his one hand jingling money in his pocket, and his other thrust in the cockpit of his arm, struts the streets of London or New York, cigarette in mouth and nose up, proclaiming to all and sundry that he is a free-born independent citizen who 'owes nobody nothing." Because they are, or think they are, independent, they cannot for all the world bear the sense of being indebted to anyone. They are so haughty and vain that as Johnson says, "their gratitude," when they show it, "is a species of revenge, and they return benefits, not becaues recompense is a pleasure, but because obligation is a pain."

'American Bushido'

Suppose you have done them a piece of service, they will oftener than not ask how much they owe you, or offer to "pay the equivalent" in cash, and the "American Bushido" in such a case seems to demand that you shall name a sum in order to make it appear that you were actuated by a mercenary motive just as they would have been if they were in your place, and thus save their "face" by making things equal, or better still, making them feel they are the paying customer of the service done. Therefore if the "price" asked seems to them "too much," they will think it a fraud and you a regular "Dutch asking too much for giving too little," or if it is "too little," you are only a fool, maybe, an inferior creature, content with a low standard of life, and therefore a natural victim to be traded upon by their superior intellect! If, on the other hand, you altogether refuse their proferred compensation, they will, with injured sense of moral self-superiority, think you are a strange, possibly proud, eccentric. They simply can not believe altruism in any human being. Little wonder this. Brought up their lifelong days in the moral atmosphere of commercial utilitarianism in which the highest virtue is "it pays," they must find it extremely difficult to believe that any human being is possessed of any virtues other than the commercial.

King Money has come so completely to rule the body and soul of men in Democracy that in their eyes everything at all good or valuable, even a human being at all estimable or useful, has his price, and every blessing of nature or gift of God, even virtue and genius must be weighed and estimated in terms of money. The sense of gratitude has been crushed beneath the steam-roller of commercialism. In such a world, if you want to get along amicably together, you must pretend to be mercenary yourself and talk the language of money even in their politest salon, just as you must pretend to be at least purblind in the kingdom of the blind.

Is there any man on earth who is independent even in a relative sense of the word? From infancy up till a person has grown into "independent" manhood, nay, all his life, can he be said to be really independent of the help and benefactions of his kinsmen of the past and present and his fellow-creatures? Every child can see that rich men living in material comfort are the least independent of men as they must require a maximum amount of worldly goods and personal service at the hands of others, while truly independent are those content with least possessions or simplest mode of life.

Many Suffer From Injustices

As for freedom, it is good or bad according to the things from which one may be said to be free. If it is a freedom from oppression, crimes, enslavement, tyranny, it is certainly a blessing, but we are afraid it is not the kind which universally obtains in every Democracy, say the United States, in which millions of black Negroes suffer from elementary political disabilities and terrible social injustices, Labor from the toils of Capital, the citizens in general from the startling machinations of political "bosses," and in which "gunmen," "hold-ups," and kidnappers perpetrate their unspeakable crimes in broad daylight, so that it is not safe for women and children to go out after dark even in the busiest parts of their best cities. But when freedom means a freedom from salutary moral restraint, or from the performance of duty one owes to one's family, ones country and society, as it is also exemplified in no small measure in Democratic countries we know of, then it must be called by another name—license or decadence.

When therefore independence, freedom or any kindred word is hoisted up to catch the popular imagination we should look at it well and see the stuff of which it is made lest we should be beguiled with the imitation stuff which will poison and ruin the nation Where gratitude is dead or dying, freedom and independence can never thrive, for they are things more of the mind than the body, being the fruit of the duty altruistically performed. I think this War of Greater East Asia is answering the question: which is stronger, the people addicted to licentious freedom and egotistical independence, or the nation of patriots whose loyalty is born of gratitude?

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Asiana; Vol. 2, Nos. 10 and 11, March and April, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Asiana Publishing House, Shanghai. Price $2. The magazine has a wealth of readable articles with a wide range of subjects, dealing with the latest happenings in China, Japan, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China, Hongkong, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, India, Philippines and Dutch East-Indies. As usual, it contains numerous interesting news items and an excellent selection of photographs in addition to the feature articles on education, religion, movies, stage, exhibition and art. Particularly, attention should be focussed on "War," depicting the brilliant development of the War of Greater East Asia.

A bulletin containing foreign trade enquiries and information; No. 301 dated April 10, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It contains the summarized report of overseas economics, including French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Peru. A brief account is also given concerning applications from foreign merchants for opening business transactions with Japanese traders.

Kagaku Shicho, No. 4, April, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kagaku Shicho-sha, Tokyo, Price 40 sen. It largely contains articles of science and literature. The leading articles; The Intellect Today, New Humanity, Racial Culture and Architecture, and Island.

Seikatsu Bijutsu, Vol. 2, No. 4, April, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Atorie-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1: with illustrations. As the title indicates, the magazine is fully devoted to the subjects of painting, and fine arts, containing information of interest to artists. Feature articles: the New Realistic Phase in Oil Paintings, Fine Arts, and Re-Awakening of Applied Art.

Gems of Truth

Do not speak of your happiness to one less fortunate than yourself.—Plutarch

• • •

It goes far toward making a man faithful to let him understand that you think him so; and he that does but suspect I will deceive him, gives me a sort of right to do it.—Seneca

• • •

False happiness is like false money; it passes for a time as well as the true, and serves some ordinary occasions; but when it is brought to the touch, we find the lightness and alloy, and feel the loss.—Pope

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

NOBUKO

1925

By YURIKO CHUJO

Part II

Upon Tsukuda's return from his Kansai trip, he and Nobuko went to live in a certain highland hotspring town with the intention of making a fresh start. Again, however, their feelings clashed: there was no surcease to their domestic squabbles, and Nobuko departed thence, together with her mother, on a timely journey that promised distraction. When she returned to their Tokyo home after a brief respite, her husband greeted her thus: "So long as you come back to me, it's always 'welcome home,' baby." The truth, nevertheless, was that he had now begun, in a measure, to feel that she was more than he could manage. It was impossible to understand precisely what were the salient points at issue, existing as they did in a situation wherein one could not say whether it was to be considered with misgivings, or simply to be pitied, but in any case better perhaps to be left uncomprehended, so that it was Tsukuda's extraordinary patience alone which succeeded in binding the woman to her home ties.

When he was overtaken with illness Tsukuda gave utterance to his feelings in this sentimental vein: "For many years I've overtaxed myself and had a feeling that I wouldn't last very much longer. I thought that when I returned to Japan something would surely happen to me, and it seems a wonder that I've lasted till today. I know very well that you, too, have suffered greatly, but I'd hoped that you would remain with me, at least as long as my life held out—for I imagined it couldn't be for very long—and that is why I've said all manner of things to you. But I no longer have any right to hold you, so you may leave me now without any hesitation whatever. Please do." But Nobuko replied, "Even a maid-servant wouldn't leave a sick master," and attended assiduously to the summoning of a physician and to the task of nursing him. His illness did not prove so serious as he himself had feared, and he soon recovered. Again they followed the normal routine, visiting their friends together and Tsukuda returning to his work at the school.

Desires to Obtain Divorce

But Nobuko's detestation of her husband and her disgust with herself still clung to her. She at length made up her mind as to her future course, went forth on a journey, and wrote to him from the place where she was sojourning, expressing her desire really to obtain a divorce. Leaving for Tokyo just as her husband, unaware of her departure, arrived to fetch her, she revealed her intentions to her parents. The latter, while counseling Nobuko on the one hand that "since this is a problem of vital importance in your life, it should be decided upon only after careful consideration," none the less gave their approval.

A really courageous person, Nobuko reflected, is essentially gentle; and she confronted her husband with the fervent hope that she, too, might be as gentle in her last meeting with him. He said, "do you still love me?" and appealed to her, in a disconcerting manner, that she reconsider the matter. Nobuko calmly replied, however, that it was impossible for the two to go on living together. Tsukuda was now reconciled to their separation, but as he seized a pen to prepare the baggage tags he began to weep, "Ah, when my father hears of this, he will surely ..." He rose with a start and severed the wiring of a little bird's cage in the garden. The bird had no sooner taken flight than, curiously enough, it returned to its cage. Observing this, Tsukuda said, "Ah, even a bird returns to its home, and you . you're ..." Nobuko thought that it would never do to become, disgustingly, a bird in a cage.

• • •

A novelized version of the author's own life, it is generally conceded that, by virtue of the long years devoted to its writing, the traces of her mental growth, step

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,458 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

CONFUSION SAID RIFE AS EVACUATION SPED ON INDIA EAST COAST

Calcutta and Madras Scenes of Frantic Departure—Factories Now Armed

MANY DIFFICULTIES MET

India Now at Crossroad, Says Chandra Bose—Time for Freedom Fight Here

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—Although it is reported in London that the evacuation of residents in large cities on the east coast of India, extending 2,000 kilometers from Calcutta to Ceylon, is being made in an orderly and speedy manner, various informations reaching the British capital indicate that portions of the residents are in utter consternation, a report from London says.

The total population of Calcutta is 1,500,000, of which 750,000 or one-half have completely evacuated, and of the remaining number, 250,000 are expected to evacuate shortly, leaving at Calcutta only those in military and Government services and others employed in important industries.

These military and Government offices, as well as factories, the report states, are fully equipped with defensive facilities, each as a matter of fact becoming a fortress.

The same situation is also seen at Madras, where of a total population of 650,000, 130,000 have already left the city and 170,000 more are soon to evacuate.

Meanwhile, every possible transportation facility is being utilized for transporting the evacuees, who are also well provided with water and provisions. However, due to the lack of experience and preparation on the part of officials in looking after those evacuees, various difficulties have been encountered.

The state of confusion can be judged by the fact that motorcars that cannot be taken to the interior district are being destroyed, despite the protest of their owners, and also river boats and other transportation vehicles that cannot be removed are being demolished.

India at Crossroad

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—Subas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian National Congress Party, who is now in Germany, declared to the Indian people over the radio today that with the departure of Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Special Envoy to India, from India, the last stage of India's fight for acquisition of her freedom has begun and that India soon will be free.

Mr. Bose made the radio speech from an unnamed broadcasting station in Germany on the 23rd anniversary of the Amritsar massacre.

Recalling that the massacre in April 1919 had awakened all India, Mr. Bose declared that this was the signal for its march toward liberty. The political development of modern India today, he went on, has reached its climax and the present world conflict marks a crossroad in its history.

Predicting that should India join England in the present crisis, it would certainly perish, Mr. Bose stressed that the Indians should give up the old order and do everything for its national liberation.

War Was Predicted

"I, in the capacity of the President of the Indian National Congress, in March, 1939, spoke to my fellow countrymen of the possible coming of the present war and stated that Britain would be driven out of Europe as a result of the warfare," he continued.

Pointing out that Britain now is on the retreat in Africa, and that the Near Eastern Powers under its control are a barrel of powder which might explode at any moment, the Indian leader declared that Britain's sway over the seven seas has become a mere fairy tale and its rule of the Indian Ocean has been completely swept away by the Japanese Navy.

"Great Britain now possesses neither air, sea nor land power to put up against a modern army in India. In short, the whole British Empire now is visibly collapsing," Mr. Bose asserted.

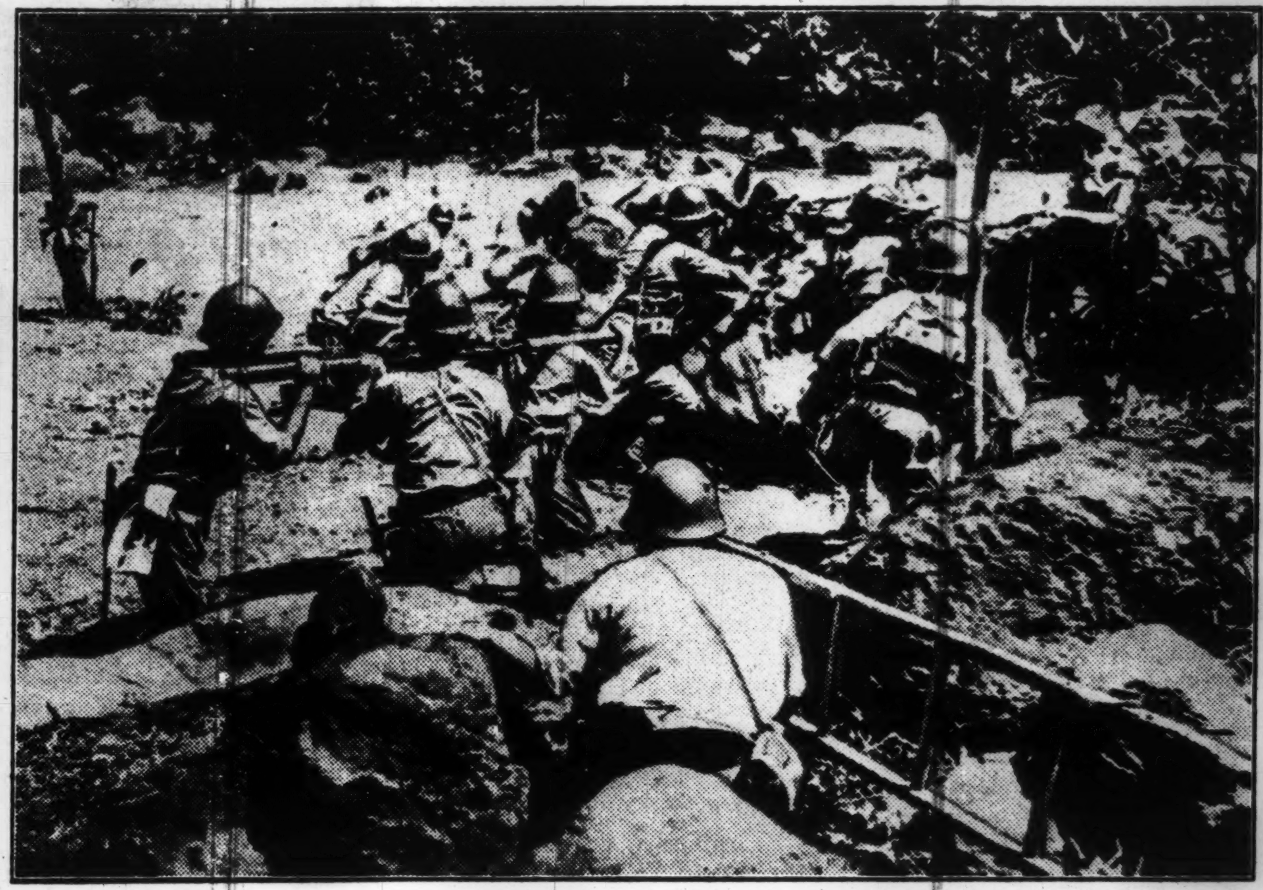
Under such a situation, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to fight for the liberty of his country and join hands with the enemy Powers of British imperialism, he urged.

"But to our great regret, we have found that some influential Indians are still requesting our fellow countrymen to declare war on the enemies of British imperialism" he stated.

Those Indians are emphasizing the need of cooperation by India with the progressive Powers in the world by advocating the advisability of India's help for China, the Soviet Union and the United States, but these Powers are not "progressive," but merely the supporters of

(Continued on Page 2)

As Japan Smashed Resistance on Bataan



The tattered and torn American flag, at left, found deserted on the peninsular front, well signifies the end of United States domination in the Philippines. Above. Members of a Signal Corps dodge past enemy bullets in a strenuous and brave effort to keep the communication link with the General Headquarters intact. (Both photos censored and obtained through courtesy of the War Ministry)

Japan's Domination Over Indian Ocean Amputates Colony From British Empire

Any British effort to add belated stimulus to the activity of its Navy in the Indian Ocean, as the recent replacement of Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton by Admiral James Somerville, former Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in the western Mediterranean, as chief of the British fleet in the Indian Ocean, is useless with absolute control of the Indian Ocean in Japanese hands, the Nichi Nichi reports from Saigon today.

Of particular concern to Great Britain and Chungking has been the grave loss of a vital food and material reservoir in India. The mounting confusion in trying to retrieve access to India is an eloquent testimony to the effective control of the Indian Ocean wielded by the Japanese Navy, the Nichi Nichi asserts.

Britain's imports of daily necessities from India have consisted of hemp, wheat and sugar, while those of military importance have included manganese, chrome and tungsten.

Apart from military considerations the economic amputation of India from the British Empire is equally fatal for Great Britain, it is added.

Although Australia or Canada may be expected to supplement a dwindling British wheat supply it is of popular knowledge that the two dominions are bound hand and foot by the naval might of the Axis nations.

India is also faced with a shortage of food in view of the fact that it had annually imported 1,500,000 tons of rice from Burma prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Nichi Nichi asserted.

The prolongation of the war will only serve to decrease Britain's supply of vital commodities. For this reason, it can be stated that Great Britain has lost its ability to survive a conflict of extended duration, the Nichi Nichi concluded.

ALLIES LOSE 88 TANKERS BY SUBMARINE WARFARE

Big Toll Garnered Off East U.S. Coast—1,070,000 Tons of Oil Lost

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 15.—The British-American losses in tanker tonnage since the first appearance of Axis submarines off the East coast of the United States were given as 713,210 tons by competent German quarters.

A total of 88 tankers including the seven, announced in Tuesday's army bulletin, were sunk. It was furthermore pointed out that these sinkings likewise involved the loss of 1,070,000 tons of oil.

Referring to the last announcement of the German High Command regarding the sinking of 520,000 tons of enemy shipping space off the East coast of America, the Voelkischer Beobachter writes that the initiative in the battle against Anglo-American shipping rests with the German submarine arm, which operates at its own discretion.

German submarines, it states, did not allow Premier Winston Churchill to take the law of action into his hands and they will neither allow President Roosevelt to do so.

Meanwhile, the Zwoelf-Uhr-Blatt declares that President Roosevelt with the sinking of approximately 700,000 tons of United States shipping space had already lost one-quarter of his tanker tonnage; namely, 88 tankers out of 380, and that no juggling with figures could hush up these facts.

Moreover, the paper remarks that, in reality, things look quite different from that what had been expected by the American Bureau of Shipping in its last publication.

Although the American shipyards have huge orders, the carrying out of these plans can only be executed to a small degree.

Thus, the paper asserts that the German arms according to the reports from April 8, 11 and 14 have sunk so much shipping space as can be only rebuilt in the United States shipyards within half a year.

JAPANESE OCCUPY CEBU AFTER DARING LANDINGS

Extreme Difficulties Overcome in Drive Against Second Largest Philippines City

Asahi Service

CEBU, April 15.—The occupation of Cebu, the second largest city in Philippines, was an extremely difficult operation due to the mountainous surroundings and particularly, as the landing was effected in broad daylight. Following is the details of the capture of Cebu.

Our transports comprising a certain number of vessels pulled out of an undisclosed base and reached the southernmost point of Cebu Island on the night of April 9. The transports were divided into two groups, the first and main units proceeding in one direction and the other, toward a different point.

Suddenly, spurts of flame shot skyward from the location of Cebu City, caused most probably by explosions of gasoline tanks. Just as dawn broke, one unit landed at Argao, situated approximately 60 kilometers from the city on the eastern coast of the island while other units conducted simultaneous landings at Balili and Aroginsan on the western coast.

Effecting a bloodless occupation of these points, a surging onrush was started on the city of Cebu.

Toward 3 p.m., another unit succeeded in a daylight landing at a point about six kilometers south of Cebu and proceeded immediately toward the city at lightning speed. As the armored units proceeded toward the city, conquering innumerable obstacles, they heard machine-gun fire in the distance, indicating that fierce street fighting was in progress.

At the approach of your reporter, a Japanese soldier who was firing away from behind a "sand-bag" erected by the enemy shouted that the bags were full of sugar. True enough, sugar from broken bales were scattered all over the ground.

The enemy forces, taken by complete surprise, as the landing of the Imperial Forces was effected so suddenly, did not have sufficient time to fill the bags with sand, and used sacks of sugar instead.

CHUNGKING ANGERED OVER NEW RED PLOT

Vigorous Attitude Toward Communists Decided as Overthrow Plans Are Bared

RED FORCES INSTRUCTED

Shortages Rampant as Effects Of Severance of Burma Route Now Felt

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 15.—The Chungking regime, indignant over a secret plot of the Chinese Communist Party to overthrow the Government, has decided to assume a vigorous attitude toward the Communists, information reaching here stated.

Chungking recently learned that a secret instruction has been sent by Communist leaders to all Red forces in China, following their meeting some time early in March at Yenan, the Chinese Red capital in Shensi Province.

The instruction, in the first place, ordered the Red Army to engage in propaganda work to alienate the Chinese masses from Chungking by pointing out evidences of Chungking's misrule.

In the second, it ordered the destruction of the existing economic system, thereby fermenting popular distrust in the Chiang regime.

In the third, it ordered collection of evidences proving the inefficiency of Chungking's provincial governments and their officials.

In the fourth, it urged the fostering of defeatism and anti-militarism among the ranks of the Chungking army.

In the fifth, it said that Chungking can win the war only through close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the report said.

Chungking Facing Lack

Asahi Service

BERNE, April 15.—A Zurich newspaper correspondent at Chungking recently reported the present conditions prevailing in Chungking as follows:

"Foreign newspaper correspondents at Chungking are unable to buy new suits of clothes, and they are eagerly hunting for old clothes. When any one leaves Chungking, all desire to obtain his possessions.

"The Times' correspondent at Chungking told me that he had in his possession some suits he got from several other persons but he could not get a pair of shoes that would fit his feet.

"There is one black suit at the foreign correspondents' headquarters, and on the occasion of a wedding ceremony or any other formal function, all try to get that black suit to wear.

"Immediately upon my arrival at Chungking, I received offers for my camera, typewriter, smoking jacket and other things in case of my leaving.

"A stick of shaving soap now costs 12 Swiss francs. Medicines and for-

(Continued on Page 2)

Soldier Owes Life to Sacred Rice Grains As Only Food for Week in Bataan Jungle

From the jungles of Bataan Peninsula, comes a remarkable story of a Japanese soldier, who after being wounded in his left arm by an enemy bullet and left all alone in the desolate battlefield for a whole week subsisted by eating the sacred grains of rice enclosed by his mother in the amulet-case given by the Grand Shrines of Ise, reports a Yomiuri correspondent from an undisclosed base in Bataan.

Recounting his experiences of a week's wandering, the soldier, Superior Private Yasuichi Ogawa, who was later miraculously saved by his comrades, told as follows.

"With a firm resolution to annihilate the American-Filipino Forces filling the hearts of every soldier, our unit started on a certain day in April toward the OO base, where three regiments of the enemy were reported to be stationed.

"As we marched through the dense jungle, the enemy gunfire became more and more intense and at about 8 a.m., one of my friends was killed by a bullet from the foe. Meanwhile, the heat became intolerable and we felt very thirsty. The water in the canteen had already been exhausted.

"We advanced ever forward to the enemy stronghold defying the terrible heat and fatigue. Just then, a native came out of the jungle and made signs to follow him. He lead us to a field of sugar canes.

"All the soldiers of our company rushed to cut down the sugar canes and devoured them ravenously. They were so delicious and refreshing that I cannot forget the taste of that sweet juice. Very much refreshed, we continued our drive with doubled vigor.

Prepares for Bayonet Charge

"Now, through the leaves of the tropical plants, we could see the enemy position clearly. The com-

(Continued on Page 2)

CANDIDATES OUTNUMBER MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED

All Election Districts Now Set For Hot Contest—1,115 Already Registered

The second election district, Tochigi Prefecture, lost its unique distinction of being the only district in the whole country where voting would be unnecessary at the coming general election, as Kikuji Okada registered on Wednesday for election in that district, thus, making five candidates for four members to be elected.

Consequently, every district has more candidates than members to be elected. The total number of candidates increased to 1,115 on Wednesday afternoon, consisting of 680 new men, 366 present members and 69 former members. Of the total, the recommended candidates number 465 as against 650 free candidates.

In Tokyo Prefecture, there are 103 candidates to contest for 31 seats in the House of Representatives. At the last general election held in 1937, the candidates registered in Tokyo Prefecture were only 64, or two times the number to be elected. The fourth district has 18 candidates for four seats, while the fifth district has 24 candidates for five seats.

The candidates registered in Tokyo consist of 32 recommended candidates and 71 free candidates. There are 73 new men, 23 present members and seven former members. Tokyo election districts are believed to be the most hotly contested districts in the whole country.

17 British Tanks Smashed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 15.—When the British forces made a vain attempt to penetrate the German positions west of Tobruk and east of the El Duda mountain in North Africa, embittered fighting took place between two German anti-tank guns and 45 attacking British tanks. Within 90 minutes, 17 British were destroyed.

CONGRESSMEN ARE GLUM OVER CONTINUED DEFEATS

Echo Dissatisfaction of Electorates—Drastic Government Changes Indicated

Members of the United States Congress, returning to Washington after the Easter holidays, are echoing the deep dissatisfaction of the electorate over the persisting Allied defeats which lately have been represented in the British naval catastrophe in the Indian Ocean and the surrender of American forces in Bataan, according to a Daily Telegraph comment relayed here today through Geneva by the Asahi.

These Congressmen vividly have been impressed by the acute unrest that prevails within their districts and are preparing for the next legislative sessions with a foreboding that they will lose their district's support in the Congressional elections this fall.

However, indications are that drastic changes in the American Government may occur before the elections if Allied reverses continue in previous fashion, reports the Asahi.

STUDENTS FOR THAILAND

Japan Sending Three Youths Under Exchange Pact

To promote friendly relations with Thailand through the exchange of students in accordance with an agreement concluded between the Thai Ministry of Education and the International Students Institute here in January, this year, Japan will send three students to Thailand for a two-year study in the near future.

The Japanese students to be sent will be selected from among 200 applicants recommended by local colleges and universities.

According to arrangements, the three students will receive a monthly allowance of 250 bahts each from the Thai Education Ministry during the two-year period of their studies in Thailand.

U.S. CANCELS HELP FOR FRANCE TO COUNTER RETURN OF LAVAL; SEVERANCE OF TIES DEMANDED

Japanese Firms Buy 14 Fishery Grounds Auctioned by Soviets

Japanese fishery interests have succeeded in obtaining 14 Soviet fishery grounds at the auction held at Vladivostok yesterday, according to a report reaching the Nichiro Fishery Company. All the fishery grounds for which the Japanese companies had submitted tenders were obtained.

COOPERATION IS KEY TO JAPAN'S SUCCESS

Major Tominaga, Back From War Fronts, Explains Reasons For Great War Results

SUPERIORITY IS EVIDENCED

Joint Efforts of Army and Navy Plus Brilliant Strategy Play Great Role

Close cooperation between the Army and Navy Units was responsible for the remarkable war achievements scored to date, declared Major Kametaro Tominaga, a staff officer of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, on his return from an inspection tour of Burma, Malay, East Indies, the Philippines and other southern battle fronts. He also stressed that this total strength will assume a vitally important role in the construction campaign.

The distance which he traveled during the present trip covered some 20,000 kilometers, or nearly half the distance around the earth, Major Tominaga stated, but this is only about one-tenth of the area in which the War of Greater East Asia is being waged. Within this sphere, the Imperial Forces have carried out scores of landings without a single failure. This, he said, is ascribable to none other than the full and close collaboration between the Army and Navy Units of the Imperial Forces.

There is no doubt whatsoever with regard to the superiority of our Air Units, the army officer continued, and in the Malay and Java areas, the Imperial Air Forces succeeded in annihilating the enemy air power in exactly three and four days respectively, causing the military attaches of the Axis Powers to ask how such brilliant accomplishments could be achieved.

Needless to say, he averred, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces excel in fighting spirit, and it hardly needs mention that the efficiency of the Japanese planes, as compared with that of the enemy, is much superior.

Superior Strategy

Referring to the Army operations, Major Tominaga declared that the strategy employed by the commanding officers is again superior to that of the enemy forces. To cite one example, the enemy forces including the six divisions of the Chungking army in the Mandalay area were overwhelmingly superior numerically when the Japanese Forces launched an attack on Rangoon after crossing the Sittang River.

Apart from this, there were the combined American and British forces taking up a position in the north, making it possible for them to attack our forces from the rear. In spite of such a numerical disadvantage, our forces, by virtue of a super-strategy, checked the combined enemy forces in the Mandalay region and launched a blitz-advance toward Rangoon, capturing the city in a remarkably short time.

Another excellent example manifesting the efficiency of the commanding officers of the Imperial Forces, he went on, is the Java operation. Effecting simultaneous landings at the eastern, central and western points of the island, our forces immediately began a lightning advance from three directions toward Bandoeng, the strongest base of the enemy in Java.

Thus, after taking up an encircling position, the units which landed in the eastern part of the island attacked the enemy from the rear, reducing Tjilatjap in no time, and completely cutting off the enemy's course of retreat.

Completing the encirclement of the enemy, the Japanese Units continued their smashing onslaughts and occupied an important mountain ridge. Before this vital base was reduced, however, the enemy put up stiff resistance and even carried out a counter-attack on the Kalidjati airfield, but by that time, influential air units of the Imperial Forces were cooperating with the

(Continued on Page 2)

3 Vessels With Supplies Postpone Sailings Indefinitely

AID PLEDGE RECANTED

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, remarked to press representatives today that the United States Government has cancelled its commitments to dispatch food and clothing to France and its colonial possessions in Africa in view of recent political trends in Vichy which are not in the best interests of Franco-American relationships, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Three American vessels originally chartered to carry the promised goods of France have indefinitely postponed their sailings due to this reversal of American Government plans, the report stated.

Replying to further queries, Undersecretary of State Welles remarked that he is not acquainted with rumored reports that Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy will be recalled.

Relations Cut Demanded

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—Reflecting general repercussions created by the return of Pierre Laval to power in the Vichy Government, the Washington Post today demanded the immediate severance of diplomatic relations with Vichy and prompt recognition of the Degaullist regime by the United States, according to dispatches received here today.

The Washington Post said, the dispatches added, that it is definitely certain that the Vichy Government will enter into closer relations with Germany and that it is entirely useless for the United States to continue diplomatic relations with Vichy.

Sensation in America

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 14.—The French communique that Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and Pierre Laval had decided to form a new Government in France on a "new basis" was the sensation of the day in America. A few minutes after this news was received in New York almost all radio stations of the country declared that the return of Mr. Laval to the Cabinet would result in a "tenser policy" of the U.S. Government toward France. Political circles considered it not impossible that an official Washington attitude would soon be made known with regard to the latest developments in Vichy. They especially expected that Undersecretary Sumner Welles would ask the French Ambassador Henry-Haye to explain the situation fully. Certain circles are even of the opinion that the return of Mr. Laval would, as a consequence, necessitate the recall of Ambassador Leahy, to the United States.

Berlin Not Surprised

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 14.—Political quarters in Berlin are not surprised by the announcement that Marshal Petain has decided to form a new Government after consultations with Admiral Darlan and Pierre Laval, stated the "Dienst aus Deutschland," a semi-official political information service. The organ adds that Berlin was doubtlessly accurately informed about the developments in Vichy although official quarters in Berlin refrained from mentioning any details. The trend of the developments in Vichy is clearly indicated, however, since the communique, issued at Vichy, referred to a collaboration when announcing the formation of a new Government. Official quarters in Berlin were not likely to make any statement on the matter before an official announcement was issued in Vichy. The sharp tone of the comment, made in the Wilhelmstrasse on U.S. Undersecretary Welles' rejection of the French note protesting against the establishment of a U.S. Consulate at Brazzaville in Degaullist West Africa might be, however, regarded as significant.

Spain's View Given

D.N.B.

MADRID, April 14.—An article from the pen of the Spanish Foreign Minister, published in the paper "Alcazar", deals with Spain's attitude toward the French policy. It says under the heading, "Laval and Communism" that Vichy back-

(Continued on Page 2)

Cripps Arrives in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's special envoy to India, arrived in Cairo today en route to London, according to Melbourne dispatches received here today.

REICH NOW ASSURED OF SUFFICIENT FOOD

Degree of Self-Sufficiency Seen High in Axis Affiliated Countries

The food problem, always a persistent question in any prolonged war and one of the chief factors deciding the fate of the last European War, is now being strenuously attacked in every European country.

As reported by the Nichi Nichi correspondent in Berlin Tuesday, the general food situation in Europe is as follows:

In Germany, despite many strains such as difficulties in agricultural economics, transportation problems and expansion of occupied zones, the authorities are fully confident that the various measures introduced for the security of foodstuffs will place the country in a far better position than at the time of the last European War.

Germany will soon put into practice her agricultural program for this fiscal year, which covers not only Germany itself but all affiliated European countries. The program includes full use of tillable land to increase the output of foodstuffs such as potatoes, vegetables and fruit. It is in line with the new agricultural labor mobilization measure which seeks to put all idle labor into field work during the farming season.

Goods' Distribution Smooth

Germany now has a well-regulated transportation system for all kinds of goods. There is also State control over the distribution of goods. These are working so well that the flow of goods is smooth not only within Germany itself but also in the Balkans and northern Europe with Germany as the transit center.

The degree of food self-sufficiency in European countries closely connected with Germany, according to the recent statistics, is 50 per cent for Saar, 83 per cent for Sweden, 100 per cent for all protectorates, 75 per cent for Austria, 100 per cent for Memel and more than 100 per cent for the three Baltic States. For Germany Proper, it is 83 per cent.

The German military authorities were reported at the beginning of the present hostilities to have had 7,000,000 tons of foodstuffs in stock for military use. Much of this is believed to be still untouched.

The fact that war prisoners in German hands are reported to be very well-fed shows that the country will never face such a serious shortage of food as it had during the closing days of the last European War.

Britain's Position Precarious

Britain's position is precarious, at least from the standpoint of foodstuffs. This is clearly seen from pre-War day figures concerning food importation in European countries. At that time Europe excluding Soviet Russia imported about 19,000,000 tons of food yearly of which 9,000,000 tons went to the continent of Europe and 10,000,000 tons to the British Isles including Eire. It is to be noted that continental Europe in those days used to enjoy a 91 per cent self-sufficiency while Britain had only 25 per cent.

Meanwhile, a Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Lisbon on Tuesday, revealed that Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, in his speech in Parliament on the same day, announced that the national expenditure for the 1942-3 year amounted to £5,286,000,000 (approximately ¥90,000,000,000). He also said that the figure showed an increase of £586,000,000 over the preceding year.

In the same speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that tax increases for the present fiscal year will amount to £2,400,000,000; taxes on liquors and tobacco will be raised; and taxes on luxuries such as amusements, silk goods, woolen clothing, and gramophone records will be doubled.

Chungking Angered Over New Red Plot

(Continued From Page 1)

eign tobaccos are highly valued.

"Chinese liquor is short, and Western wines and spirits disappeared a long time ago. Once a bottle of whiskey was offered for sale, but its price was 700 Swiss francs.

"In these three years, Chungking has fallen to the depth of poverty."

Route Cut-Off Felt

Special to the Yomiuri

HANKOW, April 15.—Chungking is now suffering from an acute shortage of goods and stands at the crossroads of peace or ruin as the Burma route, the only means of obtaining supplies from the outside, has been entirely closed due to the glorious operations of the Japanese Forces.

The Japanese Forces in Central China have made the following statement as regards the direct effect of the closing of the Burma Road on the Chungking regime.

1. All military forces of the Chungking Government had to suspend communications because of the lack in the supply of electric batteries and other equipment for electric communications; thus, all forces are rivaling among themselves to secure such supplies.

2. The supply of medicines has been stopped, and the sick and wounded soldiers cannot be properly treated. As the season of various epidemics is approaching, anxiety and unrest have become extreme among the people.

As a means for meeting this sad situation, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued on April 7 an order to India to supply him with industrial and electric machineries, and medicines, amounting in all to £1,205,000.

3. Due to the shortage of gasoline, it has become impossible to transport even munitions and other military requirements.

4. The Chungking regime had adopted a system of obtaining provisions and other military requirements locally for strengthening central control, but this has resulted in increasing further difficulty in securing such supplies as well as causing the people to lose their confidence in the Government.

It was said that the direct effect of the closing of the Burma route on Chungking would be felt in one or two years, but it has already come, and as the result, the fighting spirit of Chungking is being seriously affected.

Worried by Fapi Slump

Domei

NANKING, April 15.—The Chungking regime, confused by a speedy slump of the old legal tender due to the increasing circulation of the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China, is reportedly planning to organize special units for disturbing the circulation of the reserve bank notes.

Meanwhile, the note issue by the Central Reserve Bank of China amounted to 688,360,000 yuan on March 11, indicating the success of financial and monetary operations of the National Government of China.

Press Comments

Thursday, April 16

ASAHI—Reorganized French Government
YOMIURI—Re-Appointment of Laval
NICHI NICHI—Iran Dances to Anglo-American Tune
KOKUMIN—Anglo-American Stratagem in India

Reorganized French Government

ASAHI—With the return of Pierre Laval to the French Government in Vichy, it has been decided to appoint him as Premier of the same Government. Marshal Henri Petain will remain as the head of the State, while Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan will be appointed the supreme commander of the French Army, Navy and Air Forces.

This, needless to say, is an epochal reform in the structure and personnel of the Vichy Government, as the consequence of which, internal friction which hitherto existed in the occupied and unoccupied areas will undoubtedly be lessened. Moreover, it is expected that the German-French relations will be turned in a direction for closer collaboration.

Although France is anxious to maintain the territorial integrity of its overseas possessions, it must first of all unify the country. It should not maintain an opportunistic attitude toward the World War as it has hitherto been doing. Due to various domestic reasons in France at present, it may be hard to hope for the abandonment of its neutral policy immediately. But we expect that the new French Government headed by Mr. Laval will push ahead its pro-German policy without hesitation.

Mr. Laval is reportedly hoping to get the guarantee of the Axis nations concerning the territorial integrity of France and its overseas possessions. For this, the French Government must clarify its attitude vis-a-vis the world situation. It is also necessary to suppress completely the activities of the De Gaullist regime in the French colonies, which has been acting as the puppet of the United States and Britain.

Greatly shocked by the reorganization of the French Government under Mr. Laval, the United States has been threatening France by saying that American-French relations will become critical as the result.

France should not lend ears to such intimidation and propaganda. It must, instead, always remember that those who have direct relations with its colonies in Africa and the Pacific Ocean are Germany, Italy and Japan.

Re-Appointment of Laval

YOMIURI—As a result of a conference held between Premier Marshal Henri Petain, Vice-Premier Vice-Admiral Jean Darlan and Pierre Laval, the Vichy Government has announced the reorganization of its Cabinet under a new basis. In this connection, it is understood that Mr. Laval will hold an important position in the new Government.

Since the surrender of France, Mr. Laval, as it is generally known, advocated full collaboration with Germany. But due to disagreement with Premier Petain in this regard, he was compelled to leave the Government the year before last. Since then, he has been exerting himself to the utmost for the promotion of German-French cooperation at Paris. By the announced reorganization of the French Government, it must be said Mr. Laval's strenuous efforts have finally borne fruit.

France, since its defeat, has been at a crossroads, whether to collaborate with Germany or not. It has naturally maintained an opportunistic attitude toward the world situation.

When the truce agreement was concluded with Germany, France was to exert its efforts for the reconstruction of the country, keeping itself out of the war. The actual situation, however, made the pursuance of such a policy practically impossible. For Germany, which has been carrying out the war against the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, Northern France and the western coastal regions of France have become important bases of operation.

Thus, from its geographic relations with Germany, France has extremely important strategic value for German operations against Britain. Naturally, from the German side, French cooperation is considered almost indispensable.

Moreover, French colonies in Africa have strategic significance for the Mediterranean operations of the Axis Powers. Even to keep itself out of the war, it is quite dubious whether France, as it is now, will be able to maintain the territorial integrity of its colonies there. Because of its opportunistic attitude, France has already lost Syria to Britain, which has affected quite unfavorably the German position there. Since the United States and Britain have been planning to capture such a key strategic point as Dakar, the security of France and its territories is an urgent question for Germany. Without military backing of the German forces, the maintenance of such security will be utterly impossible.

As the European War has been fought for the construction of a New Order in Europe, there will be no other way for the reconstruction of France but by rendering positive cooperation to Germany. Both the leaders and people of France, calmly looking into the realities, must cooperate with Germany for the reconstruction of the French nation.

Iran Dances to Anglo-American Tune

NICHI NICHI—According to foreign cables, the Iranian Government, on April 14, decided to sever diplomatic relations with Japan and has notified our diplomatic representatives in that country to evacuate from Iran within a week.

It came as a surprise to us. But what surprised us more was the reason given by the Iranian Government for the action which said the Japanese Legation in that country has been carrying out propaganda activities for the Axis side. Needless to say, it is far from the truth.

Before the outbreak of the current war, the annual amount of trade between this country and Iran reached ¥25,000,000. This country had no other intention but to promote trade and friendly relations between Japan and Iran. We have particularly expressed our warm sympathy with Iran for its difficult position internationally, which must have been fully appreciated by the thinking class of people in that country.

What is most unfortunate at present is the fact that Iran is not Iran of the Iranians. The diplomacy of the Teheran Government is formulated at London and Washington.

With the glorious victories being scored by the Imperial Forces as a turning point the people of India have boldly manifested their anti-British attitude. Despite American intimidation, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have been collaborating with the Axis Powers, while the Axis nations are also scoring diplomatic successes in Western Europe.

In order to halt the formation of a powerful anti-Anglo-American front throughout Europe and Asia at a point in West Asia, the United States and Britain, under the feigned name of the Government of Iran, took action against this country. What is most pitiable is the fact that such trickery will no longer work out successfully under the prevailing world situation.

Anglo-American Stratagem in India

KOKUMIN—With the British appeasement policy toward India ending in failure, the question of Indian participation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has now become important. Although there are some people who have proper understanding of this country, the majority of the Congress Party members are as antagonistic toward totalitarianism as they are against British imperialism. This tendency is attributable to the liberalism and democracy still prevalent in that country as well as to malicious anti-Japanese propaganda by Britain and the United States.

Despite the failure of the Cripps' mission, Britain, in its desperate efforts to prevent the downfall of the British Empire, is expected to resort to every possible means in order to secure India's cooperation in anti-Japanese resistance. Moreover, the United States, which has been irritated by the successive defeats since the opening of the war, will cooperate positively with Britain in order to induce India to participate in their camp.

As Japan's fair attitude toward India has been manifested by the repeated declarations of Premier General Hideki Tojo, we must first of all make the Indians understand this is the golden opportunity for the realization of their long-desired independence. We must also make them fully appreciate the purpose of the War of Greater East Asia to assure every people in Asia its proper place through the construction of a Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Confusion Said Rife As Evacuation Sped On India East Coast

(Continued From Page 1)

British imperialism.

Axis Said Friendly

He pointed out that they are desperately propagating reports that the enemies of the British Empire will attack India, but this is "a blantant lie," adding that the three Powers of Japan, Germany and Italy are friends of Indian liberty in the true sense.

Mr. Bose asserted that if India should follow Britain's policy, it is inevitable for India to be controlled by Britain within the next several months, enabling Britain and the United States to enlarge their military dictatorship over India. The natural consequence is that military bases in India will be subjected to attacks by the Axis Powers especially Japan, he warned.

Warning that the "scorched earth policy" will be resorted to by Britain, the Indian leader concluded that all Indians should be confident of better times ahead.

COOPERATION IS KEY TO JAPAN'S SUCCESS

(Continued From Page 1)

landing forces in the operation.

The strategy employed by the air units during the ensuing battle with the enemy tank corps was indeed unique. Flying low toward the numerous enemy tanks which were approaching the airfield in a large mass, the airmen first of all dropped bombs to the front, the back and on both sides of the tank corps, thereby making escape impossible. Then, they concentrated their attack on the tank corps themselves, completely wiping them out in no time.

Bataan Hardships Told

Turning next to the operation of the Imperial Forces in the Bataan sector, Major Tominaga vividly explained the difficulties undergone by the officers and men in this region.

During mid-day, the temperature in the peninsula rose as high as 130 degrees, and the advance between San Fernando and Bataan Peninsula was particularly trying under the blazing sun as the retreating enemy, by resorting to the "scorched earth" tactics, reduced everything to ashes and destroyed all means of transportation.

Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the Imperial Forces, which launched their major offensive on April 3, covered several kilometers and completely occupied the enemy's first line of defense in a single day. Moreover, the most remarkable part is that our forces had neither machine-guns nor rifles.

The reduction was made possible through close cooperation between the air units and the heavy artillery corps. First of all, the air units pounded the enemy position for about two hours and then the artillery corps wrought further havoc with an additional two hours of relentless bombardment. It was the excellent strategy carried out jointly by the air units and the artillery corps that enabled the land units to reduce the enemy stronghold.

In the occupied areas, the Army officer continued, Malayans, Burmese, Indonesians, Filipinos, in fact, all the natives are paying deep respect to the might of the Imperial Forces and are according voluntary cooperation in preserving peace and order. On the other hand, however, the antagonistic attitude of the Javanese, Chinese and Burmese against Americans, Britons and Dutch is daily mounting.

The enemy captives numbering well over 200,000, Major Tominaga said, are quartered in barracks situated in the suburbs of important cities and are being given suitable employment.

Rehabilitation Progressing

The Indian soldiers, he said, have been given training in handling high-angle guns, and they are already being mobilized to aid in carrying out our operation.

With reference to the military administrations in various occupied areas, Major Tominaga declared that they are functioning very smoothly, and in the Philippines and Malaya, advisers and administrative chiefs have already been dispatched to prosecute military administration under the guidance of the Commanders-in-Chief on the spot. Financial, industrial, economic, transportation and communication problems are fast being solved and a real political administration is now in effect.

In conclusion, Major Tominaga declared that the military authorities are exercising greatest efforts in developing the natural resources found in the occupied areas. From Malaya and Java, he pointed out, a certain amount of resources has already been transported to Japan while the exploitation of oil and other important resources necessary for the country is now under way.

"There are many difficult problems," Major Tominaga said "but as already stressed by War Minister Hideki Tojo, the administration in the occupied areas is not to be executed only by the military circle. In other words, the total strength of military, Government and the people must be mobilized in the reconstruction works. Only then, will it be possible to bring about a successful consummation of the current War of Greater East Asia."

Aid to France Cancelled Due to Laval Return

(Continued From Page 1)

ed Britain and America and that some Frenchmen even sang hymns of praise over the Bolshevist fighting potentiality. Others who dared not openly profess their pro-Stalin attitude secretly wished that the Bolsheviks would triumph over Germany. Meanwhile in Paris, the idea about an honest and true cooperation with Germany grew more and more. Jacques Doriot, by his personal fighting on the Eastern front and in his speeches in the overcrowded Velodrome of Paris, proved that a large part of the French people saw in the defeat of Communism the only hope for France. In Vichy, however, the politicians had kept their eyes closed toward these developments.

For Honoring War Heroes

Anxious to have all preparations for the coming special festival of the Yasukuni Shrine made thoroughly, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chairman of the Special Festival Committee, visited the Yasukuni Shrine Wednesday afternoon and inspected preparations being made for the festival. Picture shows Admiral Oikawa watching the members of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association wrapping up souvenirs for the families of the war heroes who are to be enshrined at the special festival.

Grains of Sacred Rice Prove Soldier's Savior

(Continued From Page 1)

mander of our company silently gazed at the face of each of his men. A resolute but pathetic expression flashed on his face. We all realized that the time for a bayonet charge had come. The commander might have presupposed that some of his men were doomed to lay down their lives in the coming battle.

"Silently, the soldiers fixed the bayonets on top of their rifles and were ready to launch a deadly assault on the enemy position. No one uttered a single word. A curious atmosphere like the lull before the storm reigned in the grove where we lay hidden.

"No sooner than the order of 'Charge' was heard, than all the soldiers rushed forth from the grove toward the enemy. I felt as if I had been blown forth by a hurricane.

"Suddenly, I felt as if I had received an electric shock and then tumbled headlong to the ground. I do not remember how long it was after we rushed out of the grove to charge. My hands were paralyzed and I was gradually losing consciousness. I can vaguely remember telling myself 'Never let go the rifle.' Then I fell unconscious.

"It was on the morning of the following day that I recovered consciousness. I looked round me but found no friend nearby. The joints of my body had failed me and I could do nothing but lie like a log. I stayed there till night lying on the ground thickly covered with grass.

Shot in Arm

In the meantime, I found that I had been shot on my left arm. I felt fortunate as my right arm had been left unhurt and could carry the rifle. As the shades of night descended on the desolate land, I started on a 'solitary march' to follow my friends. As I knew neither the direction nor the name of the place, I could not do anything but advance.

"As I walked through the dark jungle, I became very hungry. In the daytime, the heat of the sun was so great that it made me forget hunger. After a night's wandering in the roadless terrain, the sun rose and the heat became intense again.

"I lay down on the ground and slumbered waiting for the night to come. Toward noon, some Japanese warplanes flew over the place where I was, but, of course I could not attract their attention. As the sun set, I tried to start on my way, but this time, I found that I was so exhausted that I could not even stand up. I lay down again in despair.

"Hunger became more and more acute as I had neither eaten nor drank for the past two days and nights. The grass growing around me was tempting but I would not eat it, for I thought, if I ate poisonous grass and died, it would be the greatest shame for a Japanese soldier. I preferred dying from starvation to dying from poisoning.

"I stayed there that night and the following day. As I sat on the grass absent-mindedly looking at the starry sky with my senses dulled, the face of my mother suddenly appeared before me.

"She seemed to gaze at me with a loving expression. That vision reminded me of the amulet she had given me when I started from home on this expedition.

Recalls Memories

"I pulled out the amulet-case from my inside pocket. I clearly recalled the moment when mother handed it to me saying 'Be lucky in the war. Do your best for your motherland. You need not worry about your home, as your father and mother are healthy. This is the amulet, which your father received from the Grand Shrines of Ise when you entered the barracks. I enclosed 10 grains of this year's new rice in the amulet-case. So God protect you.'

"I found the grains of rice in the case and was almost choked with tears, thinking of my native place and my home. The faces of my dear father and mother floated before my eyes. 'Mother, I shall never die.' I cried. 'I shall never die a dog's death.' I felt new power and courage welling out of my heart.

"I ate two of the grains. They tasted like the warm affection of my dear mother. Strange to say, strength began to flood my body and I stood up and began again my nightly travel.

"The following day was also an unbearable hot day. I spent the day under the shade of the tall tropical trees. Toward evening, I started on what I thought was a hopeless journey through the jungle. The night seemed to me to last forever. After a night's entranced wandering, I was so fatigued that I fell, blackness overcoming me.

Subsisted on Sacred Rice

"But Heaven did not desert me. I woke from unconsciousness and chewed two other grains of rice. After that I made it a rule to eat two grains a day. Four days after I took out the amulet-case from the pocket of my uniform, I found that only two more were left. I was driven to the verge of despair. On the morning of the seventh day after I was wounded, I was lying on the ground under the hot, glittering rays of the sun.

"Just then, jinglings of harness and the hoofs of horses reached my ears. Oh! It was a Japanese Unit. I was almost crazy with joy. Espying me, the soldiers helped me so kindly, but they did not seem to realize what bitter experiences I had had in my week's wandering alone in the jungle.

"I firmly believe that it was solely because of the divine protection of the Grand Shrines of Ise symbolized by the amulet and the love of my mother who had enclosed those precious grains of rice in the amulet-case that I am able today to tell this story. I still feel now a surge of gratitude and love toward my dear mother gushing from the very depths of my heart."

More 'Continental Brides' to Go Abroad As Enterprise to Manchoukuo Is Success

Mrs. Takeyo Kumai of Akita Prefecture, who went to Manchoukuo in July 1940 with 20 young women from Miyagi, Akita, and Iwate prefectures to give them training to become "continental brides," has returned home recently, successful in her first enterprise, the Hochi reports.

At the continent, she has opened a women's school for Manchurian colonization and has contributed much toward the construction of Manchoukuo.

At present, she is negotiating with the Agriculture and Forestry and the Overseas Ministries to send 70 "East Asian maidens" to the Anzugaoka Girls' Training School in Wuchang-Hsien, which is now being built by the Pingking Province with a ¥420,000 fund.

At an interview on Wednesday at her lodging in the Japan Youth's Hall in Aoyama, she enlightened the reporter on her accomplishments and also of her future plans.

All Married Now

"When I first decided to carry out my plans in 1940, my husband thought that I had lost my mind," she said. "However, it's easier to do than just dream about it. I went that very year with 18 out of the first 20 girls, two of them having been too young, and trained them for a year. They are all happily married now, and some of them are even mothers already.

"Last year, 40 girls came from Saitama and Okayama prefectures beside the first three prefectures. After a half-year's training, they are now working in homes as apprentices. They, of course, will be eventually married to the colonists there.

"Seeing their good progress, I feel sure now that it is perfectly safe to train the girls from the very start on the continent instead of training them first in the homeland.

"Moreover, I wish to say that although the South is important, should the relationship of Japan, Manchoukuo, and the South be illustrated with a fan, Japan is the rivet, Manchoukuo the frame and the South is the surface.

"As for the 70 to enter the Anzugaoka Girls' School, the Overseas Ministry has already sent notifications to the six prefectures of northeast Japan and Niigata and from present indications, we expect to leave for the continent in the early part of June."

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OSHIMA VISITING ATHENS

Pleased With Cooperative Efforts Seen in Balkans

D.N.B.

ATHENS, April 15.—Lieut.-General Hiroshi Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, who has been staying in Athens the last few days, told a representative of DNB that law and order were prevailing in the Balkans and that the Balkan people were sincerely and enthusiastically cooperating in the common effort of establishing a New World Order. He stated that he had gained a very good impressions during his trip in the Balkans and he was particularly pleased to acknowledge the far-sighted efforts, made by Germany and Italy in the area.

During his stay in Athens, Ambassador Oshima, accompanied by the National Socialist Party leader of Greece and by Dr. Wrede, the head of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens, as well as by the German Military Attache, paid a visit to the Acropolis and other ancient places in Athens.

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